IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,062.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
20th Sept.	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8 00	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	3000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA ...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495		891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 523		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'lles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of Lahore*	6875	.....	.....	26 Sept.	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 Sept.	27 Sept.	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†.....	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	8321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class 2nd class Return.	Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	643
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS
MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
CURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga ...	2,185	Friday 19th Sept.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	3,184	Mon, 22nd Sept.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M
Dumra ...	1,695	Thurs. 25th Sept.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 25th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barsda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers,	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306 Thursday	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419 ,,	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th. September, 1913.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039 ..	.....	16th Nov
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	...	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis...	3999..	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ...	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ...	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavisich ...	16th Mar
Gablonz ...	8000	G Gilhuber ...	1st April
Habsburg.....	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber...	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Clinnak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	6845	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to	644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to	1038

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to	449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to	722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs 450	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to	594†
To London via Trieste and back	833 to	963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Nippon....	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
62, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A:	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount at half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 307, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.":—BEETHOVEN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS have a record that any firm could be proud of to have been for almost two hundred years manufacturers of pianos that have made the name of BROADWOOD known throughout the world.

The best of everything that goes to make a piano of the highest quality is contained in the BROADWOOD. If any evidence was required as to the durability of these instruments, the BROADWOOD Player-Piano, which was supplied to the late Captain Scott, and which is now on view at the Olympia Music Exhibition, would be a striking testimony. It was installed in the *Terra Nova*, when Captain Scott set out to find the South Pole, and when the party went into winter quarters it was transferred to the winter hut. One can well imagine the rough usage it would receive in being transferred to and from the hut and the weather it would have to withstand. To be recognised as one of the World's greatest Pianoforte Manufacturers is an honour which is but justly meet with the traditions of this historic firm. In Great Britain and in the Colonies, when you talk of a BROADWOOD the man in the street knows you are referring to a piano,—and a piano of the highest quality.

The BROADWOOD piano—the piano upon which in by-gone days Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, delighted to play—BROADWOOD stands right in the front rank. The internal finish is of a high standard; the external case-work speaks "quality." As to the tone and touch no words of ours are needed. It is the BROADWOOD touch and the BROADWOOD tone.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS:—

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY."

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos ... ... per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	13
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DULLABDAS KESHAVJI and CHUNILAL MATHURADAS, the proving executors of the last will and Testament of DHARAMDAS VALABHDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being on the East side of Gaiwadi or Cavel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 637, New No. 2931, Old Survey No. 256, and New Survey Survey No.327, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3635, and Street No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Morarji Ratousey, on or towards the West and north by the said Gaiwadi or Cavel Street on or towards the South by the property of Narotum Morarji Goculdas and which said premises are now under the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.—Dated this 17th day of September, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's office, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1913, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the nomination of Mr. Mulraj Khatau as Director and that of Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas as an Ex-Officio Director in place of the late Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRASFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd September to Saturday, the 11th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY, 13th September, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HAMABAI FRAMJI PETIT and Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart, Executors of the last will and testament of BAI AWABAI FRAMJI PETIT, deceased, both of Bombay Parsis, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land together with a corrugated iron sheet shed standing thereon, situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 426⅔ square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 33, 55, etc., New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13944, 13955, Old Survey No. 174, etc., and New Survey No. 6984, and bounded on the West by Gilder Street now known as Lamington Road, and on the East, North and South by the property of the vendors and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2712, and Street Nos. 57, 59 & 61, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors or their tenants.—Dated this 11th day of September, 1913.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale:—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
			Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16'×16'	420 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14'×14'	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12'×12'	405 0 0 to 490 0 0
9	Hill Ten's with both side Saiwans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14'×14'	450 0 0 to 460 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12'×12'	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	12'+12'	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10'×10'	192 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "GABLONZ," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

A LEASE of certain BUILDING PLOT forming New Survey No. 3619, situate at Nesbit Lane, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Collector of Bombay, in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1913, at 12 noon.

The conditions of sale and the plan of the land can be seen at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
9th September, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, LEATHER GOODS, WASTE COTTON, AND OIL KEROSINE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on MONDAY, 6th October, 1913, for the SUPPLY of STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge systems, for the year 1914, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Assistant Store Keeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
" " 2 " " Ajmer "
" " 3 & 4 Cotton Waste Bombay & Ajmer delivery.
" " 5 & 6 Oil Kerosine " "

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4 Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 6 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order." Only Securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of his accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer or to such samples submitted by the Tenderers which are approved of by Chief Storekeeper.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1913.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY.

Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Full programme at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Pictures only at 8-30 P. M.

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE
MISS ALICE DIGBY
IN
CATCHY SONGS AND DANCES

FILMS
THE TRAGEDY OF THE BLACK ROCK
AND
THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Kabulgitti Gold Mines, Limited, the Undersigned will SELL to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1913, and the days following, commencing at 12 o'clock noon each day, at Kabulgitti mines via Gadag Railway Station (10 miles by road).

All the remaining machinery, stores and plant consisting of:—Engines, boiler, pumps, balance bob and pitwork, weighing machines and piping etc., etc.

Detailed list on application.

ISRAHIM SAIT and Co.,
Auctioneers, Bellary.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYLON.

An entirely new Production. 2,000 Feet of perfect Colour-Photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR ... (Drama taken after Sir Walter Scott's charming Romance).

FIGHTING DAN... ... ... (Thrilling American War Drama).

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COMICS

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

WANTED.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT CONDUCTOR (Pianist), for Bombay with a selected Orchestra comprising 10 persons for Theatrical purposes. Apply ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bombay.

WANTED a well qualified and experienced MEDICAL OFFICER (Indian) on Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per mensem, according to qualifications, rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Also a good L.M.S., with experience in hospital work preferred, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja,
Nepal.

WHO will send me 1,000 or more STAMPED POSTAGE STAMPS or POSTCARDS used I shall give him analogous the value an OBJECT from Germany according to his WISH and OPTION.

MAX HASCHECK,
Dresden 21, Germany.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, 22,600.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper

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TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate, Rent Rs. 50.

HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper

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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay

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SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in remarkably short time, often a few days only, stops discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated wares by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located in BOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer considerable expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhownie, Bara Building. Telephone No. 1188.

NEW CUNNINGHAM with best ARAB HORSE available for hire on monthly terms. Apply J. B. MISTRY, Care of Central Bank, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

---

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand

---

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m. minimum Box No. 430, "Bombay Gazette."

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	" 11
Quarterly	" 6
Monthly	" 2.
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per inch
Second Insertion	... " 3-8
Third Insertion	... " 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... " 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... " 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... " 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Spuma, 3,398 tons, Captain J Bandtisch, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2,499 tons, Captain A Scotland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow etc. with a general cargo.

The steamer Monarch, 4,776 tons, Captain J. Clare arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with a ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga 257 tons, Captain H Manley arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,174 tons Captain F Cattzan, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 789 tons, Captain W Moreon, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Italian Mail S N Co's steamer Principi-di-Piermonte 4,043 tons, Captain P Vigleinzoni sailed yesterday for Genoa etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Homayun 2,154 tons, Capt in J. H Murch, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with pilgrims.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 17.

Argus.........2320 Dakers.........A Yule and Co
Buorie.........1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Blake ....2396 Hill..............A Yule and Co
Baroda ......1849 Botserff.........M M and Co
City of Colombo...3901 Hannaford...K N & Co
Clan Lindsay...2499 Scotland ......J F and Co
Gablonz..........4975 Gullbaber ...A L S N Co
Hoseineo... 924 Fanning ......T Morrison & Co
Islami...............1604 Hughes... T M & Co
Istrar...........2979 Jacob......... K N and Co
Itonus..........3401 Pigot .... M M & Co
Khosrou.........2410 Hannah ....Jeddah ....
T M and Co
Kola........570 Minnett ....M M and Co
Monarch......... 4776 Clare... ......
Okhla.........343 Naphes ....M M and Co
Ocean .. ...2460 Christeane The Bombay Co
Strathgarry......2840 Neil...W and A G and Co
Saaed.......... 157 Bousfield......Port Said......
Arab Strs Ld
Subedar.........3037 Crebbin.........T M and Co
Salsette .... 2891 Vine... ......P and O Co
Strathmoor...... 2805 McMahon......J F and Co
Afield ....2450 Nieman.............K N & Co
Seiston............ 2711 Forbes ....M M & Co
Hymettus ....2384 Evans........M M and Co
Kirkiee.............2275 Currie.......J F and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Des. Date. Agents.
D&E Bulgarian Prince...3129 Davies... H'burg J M and Co
F Clan Stuart...2285 Anderson J Finlay Co
H H mayun...2154 Much...18-9... T M and Co
N Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...Baltimore... 20-9...J Finlay and Co
J Marn...2346 Richards 20-9...N Y Kaisha
B Bleamoor.......2103 Bickey...Barrow 19-9... J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Itria .... 3419 Gulgey ... Java...20-9... M M and Co
3 Adamsturm ...Hatinbeid .... 18-9 ... W and A G Co
4 Inverkip... 2806 Glasson...London...27-9 T ... and Co
5 Montebello ...2770 Gill ...Hull. 19 9 .... J F and Co
6 Colaba...3899 Robertson 20-9 M M & Co
7 Punnea ...2149 Williams... Durban...19-9 M M and Co
9 Caspian...2317 Wright...Hull .... 25-9... W and A G and Co
9 Delta ......4780 Martin...Shanghai...21-9... P and O S N Co
12-13 Arcadia 3674 Bereham P. and O. Co
14 Oegria.....779 Mixon ....M M and Co
15 Liebenfels ... 2830 Kohleras ...Hamburg... W and A G Co

H W P D

Mahanadi ....549 Ahmed ....Bo S N Co
Netravati ....699 Fakeera ...Jamnagar ... Bo S N Co
Pounani..........552 Dawood... 'nagar ... Bo S N Co
Sabarmati ....521 Ahmed ...M'GoaBo S N Co

M W D D

Lindsla ....2183 Walsh ....M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
17	Clan Lindsay	Scotland...	Glasgow Aug. 8
	Monarch	Claie	D'goa B Sept 2
	Linga	Manley ...	K'chi Sept 15

DEPARTURES

Sept	Vessels	Commanders.	From
17	Spuma.........	Bandtisch	Calcutta
	P Piemonte	Vigleinzoni	Genoa
	Konig	Cattzan...	Zanzibar etc.
	Olympia	Kinnaird...	Livepool etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka for Busreh.
Homayun Murch for Jeddah.

The steamer Monarch for Liverpool etc in... ed for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 17.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adamsturm s.—150 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Libenfels s.—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 17.

Steamer Gablonz from Trieste Agents, A L S N Co., 5 cases rottans, 1 package manilla rope, 13 jottas aloes, 10 bundles 52 bags coffee, 31 cases analine colour 206 cases lamp glass, 2 cases glass sheets, 2 cases glass plates, 21 cases glass beads, 4 cases glass drops, 910 cases glass rings, 1,363 cases 30 bales glass bangles 93 cases hollow glass, 29 cases imitation jewellery, 121 rolls 362 rings iron wire, 137 barrels iron nails, 5 cases twine, 27 parcels 1 case cigarettes, 50 jottas olibanum 132 bags gum arabic, 72 cases 161 bales paper, 175 bales printing paper, 103 bales packing paper, 50 bottles quick silver 22 cases orcedew, 190 cases enamelled plates, 3 cases metal teaves 31 bags broken bross, 1 bag broken copper, 1 package old zinc, 2 cases tin foils 3 cases colour, 3 cases, 12 tins points, 12 tin boiled oil, 6 cases essential oil 2 cases vinegar, 4 kibels cheese 6 cases brass sheets 43 cases toilet soap, 194 cases soap, 450 bags almonds; 2 cases 1 package silk, 4 cases silk waste 37 cases silk yarn, 67 cases silk waste yarn, 1 case silk goods, 1 case half silk goods, 2 cases silk and cotton goods, 73 bales cotton, 24 bales 10 cases cotton yarn, 396 cases 22 bales cotton goods, 9 cases wool, 2 cases woolen yarn, 48 cases 5 bales woollen goods 13 cases half woollen goods, 467 cases safety matches, 3 cases silver coins.

NEW ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

INSTALLATION OF THE REV. C. M. BARHAM.

At Choral Even Song yesterday, in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Church Gate-street. Bombay, the Rev. C. M. Barham, Senior Chaplain in Bombay, was installed as the Venerable Arch Deacon of the Diocese of Bombay by the Lord Bishop of Bombay the Right Rev. James Palmer.

The Rev. Kennelly, Chaplain of Byculla, accompanied by a number of clergy conducted the Rev. Barham to the Arch Deacon's chair.

Subsequently, the Rev. Kennelly was appointed by the Lord Bishop, Honorary Canon of the Cathedral, which post the new Arch Deacon vacated.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdan departed for Ganeshkhind yesterday afternoon by the 2 45 p. m. Poona mail. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Vaughan A. D. C. There were present at the station Mr. Maclier, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sale, Collector of Bombay, Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mr Dabholker and a few others.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN INDIAN ACTOR.

No man in the theatrical profession was more popular with the Indian public throughout India, Burma and the Straits than Mr. C. M. Balliwalla, who died yesterday morning at his residence, Chira Bazaar, Bombay.

The deceased rose from a humble position to be the proprietor of the leading Indian Theatrical Company. He began life as a chorus boy, but his aptitude for the stage found him a place eventually amongst the best of Indian actors. He with four friends started the Parsi Victoria Theatrical Company, and of this he subsequently became the sole proprietor. He not only played in the principal cities of India but in 1888 he took his company to England.

He was the first to introduce mechanical appliance to the Indian stage. He was considered the best comic actor in India and was the recipient of over two hundred medals, addresses and "Kharitas."

Mr. Balliwalla was suddenly taken by a paralytic stroke. He was unconscious for nearly a fortnight and breathed his last at 6-30 yesterday morning.

He leaves a large family, and a big circle of friends to mourn his loss.

DERAILMENT AT PAREL.

On Tuesday afternoon a serious derailment took place near Parel station, which caused delay to traffic for about four hours. A B. B. and C. I. engine being shunted from the point goods yards was when its tender off the rails and obstructed the G.I.P. the down line. It took about four hours to clear the obstruction, and all the local trains were delayed during that time, there being only single line working. The Punjab mail which was to start from the Victoria Terminus at 5-15 p. m. started an hour and a half late.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.		Depth on sill. ft.	in.
September							
Thurs...	18	m	0	35		27	3
			0	36	a	27	2
Fri	19	m	1	5		27	2
			1	1	a	26	9
Sat	20	m	1	38		26	10
			1	24	a	26	2
Sun	21	m	2	16		24	4
			1	57	a	25	7
Mon......	22	m	3	1		25	9
			2	30	a	24	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.		Depth on sill. ft.	in.
September							
Thurs ...	18	m	6	20		17	9
			6	40	a	16	5
Fri	19	m	6	49		18	4
			7	6	a	18	6
Sat	20	m	7	18		19	0
			7	34	a	16	8
Sun	21	m	7	48		19	11
			8	5	a	17	0
Mon	22	m	8	24		20	10
			8	42	a	17	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Thursday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 39m.
19 (Friday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 38m.
20 (Saturday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 38m.
21 (Sunday)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 37m.
22 (Monday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 36m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Sept. 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 30th, 10h. 26-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 11h. 35-9m a.m.

While a barber was shaving a man at New Leake a fly settled on his right hand, and in the endeavour to flick it off a deep gash was made in the throat of the man being shaved, just missing an artery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BALIWALA—At his residence, at Cheera Bazar, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 6-30 a. m., Kursedji Merwanji Baliwala, proprietor Victoria Theatrical Co. of Baliwala's Grand Theatre, aged 61 years, 5 months and 3 days. (Calcutta and Madras papers please copy.)

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

VARVILL—SHEARMAN—August 16, at Rosslyn Hill Church, Hampstead, by the Rev. J. E. Odgers, D.D., of Oxford, Michael Noel Varvill, Indian Public Works Department, to Kate Shearman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shearman, of Compton Leigh, Hampstead, and Pevril House, Swanage.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society, General meeting, Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T).
Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Teachers Association of Bombay, Professor C. G. Sissiens' address on the "Teaching of Literature," Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, 6-15 p.m.
Poona Horse Show, 2nd Day, Poona.
Ballad Concert, arranged by Mrs. Ben Hick, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse-road, 9-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—He who believeth in God is truly rich.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 5th inst., left Aden, at 4 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day.

KHORDADSAL HOLIDAY.—The Parsis yesterday celebrated the Khordadsal holiday, it being the day of the anniversary of the birthday of their prophet Zoroaster. It is also the anniversary of the day on which King Gustap of Persia professed and promulgated the religion of Zoroaster. The Parsis spent the morning in prayer at their Fire Temples, while the rest of the day was occupied in feasting and enjoyment.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—A Class in "Home Nursing" will be started by the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade on Sunday, the 21st instant and all those who have passed the "First Aid" examination and are willing to join are requested to call on that day at Sir Manguldas Wady, at 4 p.m., (S.T). Lectures will be given every Sunday for an hour, and the course will be finished by November 15.

SNAKE POISONING.

Hari, a Hindu (45) employed in a firewood depot at Kamatipura was bitten by a snake on Tuesday evening, while levelling the floor of the depot with his hands. As soon as the snake had bitten him he cried out and showed mark of the bite to his master, Krishna Narsu. People, who gathered round, advised the assistance of a quack doctor who was called. He passed over the body of the poisoned man some neem tree branches with certain incantations, but this had no effect. Krishna Narsee then sent for the police but the man died before their arrival.

On Saturday evening next, a concert and variety entertainment will be given at the New Gloria Church Hall, Byculla, (Victoria Cross-road). The concert is in aid of the funds of the new Church to complete it as early as possible.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

THE WEATHER.

UNCERTAIN PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Depression from the Bay has its centre this morning near Chaibassa, and a few heavy local falls are reported from its neighbourhood. It is moving very slowly and its future course is uncertain, but will probably advance towards the east United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; fairly general in Lower Burma, and Assam; and local in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces and Berar. A few falls also occurred in east Rajputana, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are :—Mergui and Kyaukpyu one and-a-half inches; Bassein, one; Akyab, two; Sibsagar and Cherrapunji, one and-a-half; Jessore, one; Burdwan, three; Cuttack and Hazaribagh, one and-a-half; Chaibassa, three; Patna and Dumka, two; Gaya, five; Benares, a half; Raipur, a quarter; and Akola a half.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in the east United Provinces.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 17.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrdg. Total. 1911.	Corrdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·25	64 25	47·60	48·82

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 16th September.	Total up-to-date
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 32	79 51

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (16th) ..	94·8	75·5	...	0·00
Jask ..	93·3	79·3	...	0·00
Muskat (16th) ..	93·8	87·1	...	0·00
Multan ..	99·3	76·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ..	88·4	61·1	...	24·44
Lahore ..	96·9	68·7	...	18·09
Sirsa ...	96·8	73·5	...	17·84
Ambala ...	97·5	69·9	...	28·21
Delhi ..	96·5	75·8	...	13·56
Agra ...	100·0	76·5	...	7·39
Mainpuri ..	98·8	72·1	...	10·66
Jhansi ...	9[illegible]·1	76·5	...	8·64
Cawnpore ...	98·1	77·0	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	96·6	78·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	103·1	76·8	...	2·01
Karachi ...	86·0	76·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	88·6	76·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	96·2	73·1	...	12·71
Kotah ...	94·9	77·6	...	16·12
Bhuj ...	90·5	73·0	...	38·37
Dwarka ...	86·3	77·7	...	17·35
Veraval ...	88·6	74·3	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	90·6	70·8	...	27·75
Bhavnagar Para.	89·0	71·3	...	35·94
Surat ...	88·9	73·6	...	37·12
Ahmedabad ...	91·6	76·7	...	35·61
Deesa ...	91·3	67·4	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	84·4	69·0	...	23·84
Indore ...	87·1	69·1	0·05	36·23
Jubbulpore ...	91·8	73·3	...	36·38
Saugor ...	89·3	70·6	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	90·1	72·4	...	36·31
Khandwa ...	90·2	72·9	...	38·15
Akola ...	91·7	73·0	0·47	26·33
Amraoti ...	89·3	7[illegible]·8	...	34·57
Nagpur ...	92·1	74·3	0·03	43·25
Chanda ...	91·5	77·5	...	5[illegible]·93
Raipur ...	91·7	76·6	...	35·83
BOMBAY ...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	73·4	...	67·14
Mormugao ..	82·5	74·7	...	82·54
Karwar	82·7	73·5	...	83·22
Malegaon ...	9[illegible]·4	66·1	...	13·47
Ahmednagar ...	80·1	63·5	...	18·35
Poona ...	84·5	65·8	...	22·42
Sholapur ...	91·3	70·6	...	11·34
Bijapur ...	90·2	72·3	...	8·95
Belgaum ...	89·8	63·5	...	31·62
Aurangabad ...	86·9	69·0	...	20·08
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90·9	73·2	...	46·49
Hyderabad ...	88·8	72·2	...	14·28
Mangalore ...	84·8	74·3	...	80·73
Calicut ...	84·8	76·6	...	67·0[illegible]
Cochin ...	86·7	75·2	...	65·20
Colombo ...	86·5	75·5	0·02	13·27
Masulipatam ...	93·4	77·7	...	2·55
Bellary ...	93·0	75·3	...	8·07
Cuddapah ...	96·5	76·5	...	5·63
Madras ...	99·0	80·0	...	5·66
Bangalore ...	88·8	67·8	...	9·87
Coimbatore ...	80·9	70·3	...	2·83
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	77·8	...	1·98
Negapatam ...	93·7	77·7	...	7·12

Bombay Local Rainfalls: J J H = 0·02 (79-36); G T H = 0·10 (75.77) St. G H = 0·03 (76·62); C P = 0·01 (65·73).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
80	68	0 6	188 51

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north-east Punjab. Temperature is in defect in the extreme northern districts of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Allahabad where it is slightly below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the divison. The air is drier that usual in west Rajputana and at Kotha, Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in the central districts of Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is below the average at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0·47" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humydity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Ahmednagar. The minimum is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—No rain beyond nearly half an inch at Akola has been reported from any of the reporting stations Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts of the United Provinces and also in Ceylon.

Some showers are probable in the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the extreme South.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 16th September, 1913, was 30·026 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

MYSORE AND TAKAVI.

NEW RULES.

The Mysore Government has issued a new set of rules to regulate the grant of Takavi loans for agricultural and industrial purposes. Their principal object is to encourage the use of machinery for agricultural and industrial purposes and to stimulate the growth and expansion of industries dealing with agricultural produce. Loans will also provide a large measure of help to small industries in general, whether carried on by individuals or on a co-operative basis in the same manner that the existing Takavi Rules stimulate agricultural improvements. In order to carry out these rules, a sum of money will be set apart every year by the Mysore Government to be granted as loans, and a portion of such amount will be placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries for disbursement within his powers of sanction, trusting that private enterprise will come forward to make a proper use of the facilities thus afforded and that the action now taken will give an impetus to industrial activities in the State.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE IN LONDON.

Dr. Johnson's house in Gough-square, London, is in the hands of the rejuvenators. The tablet outside, notifying that here for a number of prolific years the "Great Cham" lived and laboured in the cause of English literature, has been carefully covered up, the house is scaffolded from roof to basement, the outside walls are being repointed and smartened, and inside the oaken floors and ceilings are being renewed—in fact, the whole place is being "done up" out of all recognition.

The old oak staircase (painted many years ago a dirty chocolate colour by some vandal hand) has been tested and found good enough to retain, with a certain amount of patching and girdering, and the heavy oak beams on the various floors are just as good and as sound as ever they were. But for the rest, there will be little of the Johnson period left when the place is finished. The original front door—a fine piece of massive work in carved oak—disappeared many years ago, and now adorns a villa at Hanwell, knocker and all.

Rejuvenated and re-embellished, the historic house will presently be the home of a Johnson museum, very much on the lines of Carlyle's house in Chelsea.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	180000	260000	4000	444000
Or per mile of Ry ...	190	275	4	469
For previous 22 weeks of half year...	3 476786	9459018	115250	1 1434213
Total for 23 weeks. ...	494786	9719018	119250	1478613
Comparison. Total for cor. week.. of previous year	3 204047	290905	3412	1 497764
Per mile of Ry. do...	216	307	3	525
Total to cor. date do...	470634 3	8757032	14 674	1361204 9

Decrease fo the week ...Rs. 53,764
Do. to date............ „ 11,74,082

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week	200000	190000	7000	397000
Or per mile of Ry ...	109	104	4	217
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	0 519412	5802254	200408	7 1149677
Total for 22 weeks ...	569412	5992254	207473	1189377
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year	0 2[illegible]5164	246093	15,[illegible]55	7 547312
Per mile of Ry do.	156	134	9	299
Total to cor. date do...	529491 6	7906900	84 885	1364870 1

Decrease for the week... Rs. 1,5[illegible],212
Do to date .... „ 17,54,974

POET LAUREATE AS HYMN WRITER.

PIONEER OF REFORM.

THE TREACLY SENTIMENT AGE.

Among the many appreciations of the new Poet Laureate (Dr. Robert Bridges), it has been hardly noticed, writes Dr. Dearmer in the *Daily Mail*, that he ranks high among church musicians and first among living hymn writers; yet such is undoubtedly the case—nay more, he began years ago as a pioneer of reform, at a time when the public taste, both in the music and words of hymns was at its lowest.

He trained the village choir at Yattendon to sing fine music, and himself wrote many hymns sometimes in order to supplant an inadequate translation, sometimes in order to provide words for some famous old German chorale, or for a tune by a great English composer like Orlando Gibbons. He collected words and music together, and produced a gem of a book called the "Yattendon Hymnal," with the charming tadpole-shaded notes of seventeenth century music—a little book for the use of his own choir too gemlike for common use, both in its size and the exquisitiveness of its printing—for Dr. Bridge's shares with Morris, the distinction of being an authority on the printing as well as the writing of books. The "Yattendon Hymnal" does not aim at being a popular book but lovers of fine art keep it as a treasure.

It is a long time since a poet laureate was a hymnwriter. The seventeenth century produced one such, but only a few verses have survived from the bathes of "Tate and Bearly" which our forefathers used to sing. Now we have another, and it may be confidently predicted that Dr. Bridges will be rembered in future ages by his hymns, even should his other verse come to be atmost forgotton. They have the qualities of great hymnody—restrained intensity of thought, nobility of manner, fault less workmanship and, above all, they are not poems set to music as an after thought (like Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar"), but are real songs written for immortal music, and wedded in perfect union to it.

"GUSH" HYMNS.

We have been—and still are—passing through a period of exceedingly bad taste in hymnody both as to its words and to music. Weakness and gush are the characteristics of the great majority of our churches. The music of our average popular hymns fits the words very well, for it has exactly the treacly sentimentality which they require. It is, indeed, characteristic of our time that although new versions of nearly all the popular hymn-books have been issued during the last fifteen years, in none of them (if my memory serves me right) do any of Dr. Bridges hymns appear except in the Oxford University Press's "English Hymnal."

In the book there are thirteen of our new Poet Laureate's hymns, and as the "English Hymnal" is already used in some three or four hundred churches, the work of Dr. Bridges is now becoming to the popularly known—though even those who use the book may not always have noticed that the initials Y. H. stand for the Yattendon Hymnal and its editor, and that the hymns thus marked are to be attributed to Dr. Bridges.

If a Poet Laureate ought to be able to write national hymns as well as congratuletory odes, then Dr. Bridges has been well chosen. Let me give one or two stanzas from such a hymn based on a Jacobean work and set to a splendid melody from the Genevan Psalter:—

The King, O God, his heart to Thee upraiseth.
With him the nation bows before The face.
With high thanksgiving. Thee, Thy glad church praiseth.
Our strength Thy spirit, our trust and hope Thy grace.
Unto great honour, glory undeserved.
Hast Thou exalted us and drawn us nigh;
Nor from Thy judgments when our feet had swerved.
Didst Though forsake nor leave us, Lord most high.
Unto our minds give freedom and uprightness.
Let strength and courage lead o'er land and wave;
To our souls' armour grant celestial brightness.
Joy to our hearts and faith beyond the grave.
Our plenteous nation still in power extending.
Increase our joy, uphold us by Thy word.
Beauty and wisdom all our ways extending.
Goodwill to man and peace, through Christ Our Lord.

POETRY IN HYMNS.

Could anything be more noble than that? And Dr. Bridges has written other hymns not less fine, but in styles quite unlike the sonorous rise and fall of these lines, which almost enable us to guess their tune. There are translations of some of the old long metre Latin hymns, and of the oldest Christian hymn in the world, a Greek hymn which he has set as "O Gladsome Light of Grace" to a fine old bourgeois tune. There are other translations, for Dr. Bridges is too sound a critic nor to know that some of the best literature in the world is translation, like the English Bible itself—some from the German to carry such famous choral tunes as "Herzliebster Jesu" or "Innsbruck." Here is a fragment by way of example:—

The duteous day now closeth.
Each flower and tree reposeth,
Shade creeps o'er wild and wood.
Let us, as night is falling,
On God, our Maker, calling,
Give thanks to Him, the Giver good.
Now all the heavenly splendour,
Breaks forth in starlight tender,
From myriad worlds unknown;
And man, the marvel seeing,
Forgets his selfish being,
For joy of beauty not his own.

We might quote a good deal more, but enough has been given to show that the Poet Laureate has not been a choirmaster in vain, and that his hymns are the advance guard of a movement which will lead the Englishmen of the future to read hymn books for the poetry that is in them—a thing which he does not dream of doing at the present day.

General de B. de Lisle, commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, has presented a new standard to the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards at Tidworth.

School children in Pembrokeshire, the school medical officer of the county reports, are "grossly over-clothed, which cannot but be detrimental to their health."

Everything is so evenly raised with "PAISLEY FLOUR" The SURE raising powder that it is cooked throughout.
That is why home-made cakes, pastry and rolls raised with Paisley Flour are so wholesome and digestible.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynaecology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynaecological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mawand, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 13-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

You should roll



up your own cigarettes, then you will know what is inside them.

Always use *fresh*, cool tobacco and roll it in the "*A.G.*" *Paper*. You will find that your own cigarettes will smoke cooler, last longer, and they will cost you less—*much less*. But insist on

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

No other is so fine or so good. *Sold everywhere.*



MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

London Sept. 16. Bombay, Sept. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 7-8	3-16	
3 % do. Rentes.	90	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	89 5-8		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	83 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 13-16	1-16	
do. 2 months hence	27 15-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-4	-3	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24	-2	unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·41 1-2	-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 5-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-3	1-3	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ... ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 15 16d unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—India buying.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 275,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Limited demand
Futures ... Barely Steady
Manchester Business ... Unsettled with little doing
Total Sales ... 4,000
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports ... 5,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·45 —2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...10·00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·98	6·92	6·86
—06	05	—05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·86	6·87	6·88
—05	—05	—05

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·89	6·89	6·99	6·88
—06	—06	—05	—06

New York 11 a.m., Oct 13·01 Jan. 12·85.
New York official a on call Oct. 13·03 Jan. 12·87.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·83 Jan. 12·91.

NEW YORK—

Bales.
2 Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...79,000
2 " Receipts at U. S. last year ...55,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...12,000
" Exports to Continent ...42,000
" Spot Cotton 13·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 13 04 — 2
Futures—Month of Jan. 12 91 +01

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 13 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ...12 96 +02
Futures month of Jan. .. 13·05 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings— Firm small business
Tone Cloths ... Existed and advancing
Weft American " 54" ... 12 1-4
Weft Egyptian " 30" .. 19
Tone—Yarn—Market .. Quiet
Weft Egyptian " 32" .. 2 3-4
Twist " 32" W T C ... 10 3-4
Twist " 32" B ... 11 1-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 Sdinob ... 13 7
Twist " 36" W T C ... 11
Twist " 36" B ... 11 3-8
Twist " 42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American " 60" ... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian " 60" ... 17 3 4
Twist Egyptian " 80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 1- by 13 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 25 in. by 18 yds 16 by 18 to 16-15 Range ... 3 2
Mull 28 in. by 14 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 4
White Shirting 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipman No. 1500...not quoted
4's Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1 2
F. O. F. Tinnvelly Liverpool .. 6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers
Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30s. 11 1-8
" " " 40s. 12 1-4
" " " 40s. 11 1-2
Mule " " 50s. 18 3-8
" " " 60s. 15 3-8
" " Egyptian 40s. 17
" " " 50s. 17 1-2
" " " 60 18 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do. Months ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London. Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53—1-4
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports-Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex ship ...54—1 4
Do. Months Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports. -Antwerp - Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 47 3 8—5-8
Do Months Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port. - Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship .. 47 1-2—5-8
Do Months— ..Sept.-Oct.
D Name of Ports - Antwerp—Buyers
Linseed Calcutta 46 6—3d
Do. Months— Sept.-Oct.
London—Easier—Quiet - Value
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...44 3-8+1-8
Do Months— Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports - Hamburg— Buyers

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-0-3 unchgd Sept.-Oct.—Hull Sellers—Quiet

German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) ......
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec— 12 6 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar—11 9 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C. I. F. Bom Sept 11 6 Value
Do. do. Cal do 11 7 1-2
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... .
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) Sellers Jan-Mar.— 13 6
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags) ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady

LONDON, Sept. 16.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value.
C.I.F. Calcutta Sept-Dec 11 1 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Sept-Dec ..11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March...11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Sept.-Dec...12 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-March...12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Sept.-Dec 12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March...12 4 1-2
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... ... do

LONDON, Sept. 16

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G. M. B. ...	75	2	6
Copper Best English Selected ...	80	5	0
Copper Braziers	89	0	0 to 90 £
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	198	0	0
Yellow Metal ...		7 1-2	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool	10	15	0
Tone of Steel Market	......		
Silver, Spot	27 13-16		
Silver 2 months hence... ...	27 15-16		
Silver Tone of Market... ...	Steady		
Silver Special Feature	Indian buying do		

LONDON, Sept. 16.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 13-16
Silver 2 months 27 15-16
" Closing Tone of Market—Steady Indian buying
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... do
Rentes 3 per cent ..ex div ... £ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 73 7 8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent ... £ 89 1-2
Sterling loan ... ... £ 89 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent .. £ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. £ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz St. .. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fcs 25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·41
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·85 7-8
Interest day to day loans ... 2 1-4
Interest 7 days market loans. 2 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 4 7-8

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 6,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	6·98	7·00
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·92	6·94
Nov.-Dec....	6·86	6·87
Dec-Jan. ..	6·85	6·87
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·87	6·89
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·88	6·90
Mar. Apl ...	6·89	6·91
April-May...	6·84	6·91
May-June...	6·89	6·91

Nearest Prices at 11-15 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th September, 1913.

883. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

884. Miniature Range—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

885. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

886. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

887. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 21st instant.

(Sd.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

214. First Aid Class.—The fourth lecture in first aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday next 18th instant,

(Sd). A D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.,
Offg., Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th September, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available on Saturday afternoon next the 20th instant. A Competition will be held commencing from 4-30 p.m.

3. The usual Town Hall Drill will be held on Tuesday next the 23rd instant from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER

Para Rubber ... 3 6 3-4—1-4 Sept.—Sellers—Flat

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £75 1-8+1-3
Copper Braziers ... £ 90+1
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2+1-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

ARRIVALS—
" Ramsay."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags: 12 7 1-2+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.— Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 11 8 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.— Sellers
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 6 1-4—1-2d
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers
9 2 1-2 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.— Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Bombay ...11 6 unchgd
C & F Calcutta ...11 7 1-2 unchgd Sept—Value
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Value
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 17th 1913.

The Bombay markets are closed owing to the Parsi Khordadshal Holiday.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ... 79,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 12,0 0
Exports to Continent ... 42,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 13·25
Future Oct... 13·04
" Jan.... 12·91
Spot closing tone ... Steady
Futures closing tone ... do

General Tone of Market Opened.—Steady and declined early on unfavorable cables, advanced later on unfavorable weather reports support.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 13
Future Oct.... 12·96
" Jan.... 13·05
Futures closing tone .. Steady

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed Dull
Do. closed for future ... Quiet
Do. for East Indian ...... do
Total Day's sales ... 4,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ... 300 do
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 5,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10 00
Geo Mavalls Yarns ... 11
40's ule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11
Weft 54 American ... 12
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 18 7-8
Weft 32's ... 14 5-8
Twist 36 ... 13 3-4
Twist 42 ... 11 3-4
Twist American 60 ... 17
Twist Egyptian 60 ... 18
Twist Egyptian 80 ... 21
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ... do.
General Tone of Yarn Market— do.
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 7·45—3
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands Y.E.O. Liverpool.

Sept.-Oct. ...	6·98—6
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·92—6
Nov.-Dec. ...	6·86—5
Dec.-Jan. ...	6·86—5
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·87—5
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·98—5
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·89—6
Apl.-May ...	6·84—6
May-June ...	6·89—6

Manchester, Sept. 16.

Manchester Piece Goods Market - Steady —Shirting Dhooties are quiet and prices steady.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Sept Oct.—London— 47 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, exship (per 416 lbs) ...Sept.-Oct.— Antwerp 48 "
Linseed, La Plata.. Sept.- Oct. Antwerp— 45 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Quiet and unchanged
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Sept. £24-2-3.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov.-Dec. £24-2-3
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed River Plate exports... ......
Poppyseed. Canal...Sept.Oct.- Dunkirk— 64 6 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk 48 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk. 53 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk— 54 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jambs Red... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Sept.-Oct.— Hull— £ 7-0-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady

LONDON, Sept. 16.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sellers. Sept-Oct —London— 37 6 "
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)... Sept.-Oct London— Noml
Wheat. Club No. 2...Sept.-Oct. London— 37 6 "
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Sept.-Oct.—London— Noml "
Do. Tone of market at close.. Quiet
Do. South Australian Aug-Sep No Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs... do
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... .
Wheat Red Graded American per cental—Oct ... 7 1 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... 1,540,000
Do. Stock at U. S Ports ... ...

LONDON, Sept. 16.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Sept. 9 6 3-4 Sellers. "
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg... ...Oct.-Dec. 9 2 1-4 "

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

NAMES	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	10 0	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	10 0	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	50 0	500	18 "	1665
Bank of India ...	10 0	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	56 0	500	1a "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	50 0	500	12 "	14·0
Bank of Rangoon ..	10 0	150	7 "	200
Bank of Baroda ...	10 0	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	1 50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	1 00	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	1 00	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	1 00	50	7	61½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	1 00		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	220	15 p.c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	2¼4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

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Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
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Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
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Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Mokunjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	777½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
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Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3070
Morarji Gocuidas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
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Mysore Spinning ...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	237½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1040
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	162½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	..	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1380
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	115
Swan... ...	250	250	0	282½x
Swadeshi ...	500	500	25	1580
Textile	500	500	70	1385
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	645

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Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
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Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	22½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co. Ld	10	10	8½	37½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co..................	100	100	5 p. c.	200 205
Jost's Fans Supply Co..................	100	100	10 p.c.	40
Kemp and Co......	200	175	12½ "	175
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co ....O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
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D.	80	80	...	178
P.	150	150	...	174
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c	215½
Tephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	...
Treacherand Co...	500	500	yr. 30	500

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AMERICAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

VARDON LEADS IN FIRST STAGE.

BROOKLINE, Sept. 17.

In the first qualifying round of the American Open Golf Championship, Harry Vardon was the lowest scorer with 151, a Boston amateur, named Ouimet, a youth of twenty, returning a card of 152.

VETERAN SAILORS' RACE.

CAPTAIN WINS AGAINST AN ADMIRAL.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Arbuthnot, and Captain Eric Back ran a race of one hundred yards at Portsmouth, yesterday, in fulfilment of a wager of £2 a side, which was made twenty years ago.

Captain Back won in 12 1-5 seconds Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux was the judge.—Reuter.

YACHTING AT NAINI TAL.

EXCITING RACE RESULTS IN A TIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINI TAL, Sept. 17.

The second inter club race between the Naini Tal Yacht Club and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club took place this morning. The wind was fairly steady throughout the race, except for about fifteen minutes.

The gun went to an excellent start Scout being to windward and bearing to Talli Tal. The boats kept well up along Smugglers Rock shore, their order round the buoy being Scout Pirouette, Stella, Una, Kestral and Alouette. On the run to the next mark, Una changed places with Steela, otherwise the order was unchanged.

The boats kept the same places round the next mark, and the dead run to the home buoy founds Scout leading, with the three Bombay boats headed by Pirouette close behind. On the second round the boats kept the same order until Smugglers Rock was passed, Stella lost her place through over standing towards the Bank shore, and was lost round Talli Tal. She made good on Alouette on the run to the next mark and, at the Bank Buoy had regained her former position, the order round the home buoy being as on the first round.

On the final round, which is the first reversed, the positions of the boats remained unchanged round the Bank and, Smugglers Rock buoys, and was only altered at Talli Tal by Kestrel, which held a better wind slipping into the inside berth at the Buoy and taking second place, with the three Bombay boats close behind. On the run to the finishing line, Pirouette unselfishly slowed up and bore behind Kestrel blanketting her to let the other two Bombay boats in. Having accomplished this she commenced to pass Kestrel and would have gained second place had she not been tucked up between Una and Kestrel, and dare not do anything for fear of spoiling Una's chance.

An exciting race ended in Scout being first followed by Una second, Kestrel and Stella tied for third place. Pirouette three inches behind was fourth and Alouette fifth.

Naini Tal got first third and sixth Bombay second, third and fifth, making the race a tie.

Thirty-eight seconds separated the first and last boats. Naini lead on the two races by seven points.

RUGBY IN CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA EASILY BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The match between Bombay and Madras in the semi-final round of the senior Rubgby competetion was played on the Calcutta ground. This was almost a swamp. The Bombay team were quite outclassed and lost by six tries, none of which Madras succeeded in converting.

The final takes place on Saturday between Madras and the West kiding Regiment.

A DEBATEABLE QUESTION.

Is it easier or more difficult to make runs in first-class cricket than it was fifteen years ago? Such is always a lively subject of debate, and there is much to be said on both sides. In the first place, though at the moment in England it may be true that there are comparatively few really great bowlers—perhaps Barnes alone to-day ranks with the giants of the past—and there is a sad dearth of real fast bowling, yet the general level of bowling through a side is far higher than before; and in the same way county teams of to-day can often bat down to the very end. The swerve and the "googlia" have come to complicate matters; nearly every side has five to six men who can bowl, and bowl well, the new ball is forthcoming when 200 runs have been scored, and the attack does not often become utterly demoralised. Moreover, the placing of the field is thought out with the utmost care and with great effect. But with all this there has certainly come a development of the science of defence, and the making of runs by modern methods is probably no more difficult than in the past.

To watch the full effect of swerve and "googlie" one must be behind the bowler's arm and above the level of the ground, but this position has one disadvantage. It is hard, for instance, from the top of the pavilion at Lord's to judge the length of a ball, and one has heard a sound critic give his opinion that a ball which bowled a man was a good length, while the retiring batsman had pronounced it to be something quite different.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

FINAL GAME ENDS IN A DRAW.

BOTH TEAMS FAVOURED IN TURN.

MOSLEMS ESTABLISH THEIR POSITION.

The final stages of this game were entered upon to-day, when the Hindus made 254 runs in their second innings for 8 wickets, leaving the Mahomedans 260 to make to win with the whole of the afternoon to do it in. The Mahomedans replied vigorously and at the call of time had made 174 runs for 5 wickets. The game was remarkable in Bombay cricket for the way in which turned in favour of one team and then the other, until finally it settled down into an even draw. The Mahomedans fought every inch of the way just as they did in their previous game against the Parsis. One outcome of this is that the other competitors will no longer underrate Mahomedan cricket as they have done for some time back. Without any disrespect to the cricketing ability of the Hindus one cannot help thinking, and on very good grounds, that had the Mahomedans had the services of Saleh Mahomed, Nazir Husein and Mohamood, yesterday they would have won the match. Towards their total of 174 in the second innings Feroze Khan and Yusuf Beg contributed 42 and 44 not out in splendid style. Four wickets were down for 60 runs and the match appeared lost to the Mahomedans when these two batsmen became associated and withstood all the bowling talent of the Hindus for over an hour and a half, and they carried the score to 171 before Feroze Khan was dismissed,—just 7 minutes before the close of play. This was undoubtedly the finest partnership of the whole series of quadrangular matches. Yusuf Beg ought to have been held when he had made 27, and this would have allowed the Hindus half an hour to get rid of the remaining batsmen,—a by no means impossible task.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon honoured the teams with their presence at lunch, and took a keen interest in the morning play. A tremendous crowd witnessed the game and surged in thousands over the field after the game was finished, and the applause was deafening. The committee who looked after the arrangements are to be heartily congratulated on the excellent way in which matters were carried out and, if one may particularise, Mr. Stileman, the able Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Secretary, worked like a Trojan to provide most interesting cricket for the thousands of cricketing enthusiasts in this city.

ANOTHER ABSENTEE.

The third day's play commenced yesterday morning, at 11-35, Vithal and Deodher continuing their innings against the bowling of S. Aziz from the Gymkhana end and Ali from the other end. 120 went up with a single by Deodher off Aziz's third ball.

Mahamood was ill with fever, and a substitute was found in Omer. Three m re were scored in the next over and then Aziz with the last ball of his second over had Deodher out l. b. w. (123—3—36.) It was a good thing for the Mahomedans that they got rid of Deodher before his eye was set, as he is a big run-getter and scores rapidly. Talpade took his place, and Ali sent down a maiden. Play ruled very quietly, 4 runs being added in a quarter of an hour. Vithal then cut Ali to the boundary for a quartette, bringing up 130. After some further slow play, Vithal with a single raised his individual score to 70. A splendid drive for 4 by the same batsman brought up the next decade. Talpade then cut Aziz for 4, rather slack fielding in the slips allowing the ball to get away. 150 went up with a magnificent off drive to the boundary by Vithal, who was rapidly approaching his century and playing very attractive cricket. Another 4 was hit by Talpade to the off (all run out), and then Tamboowalla replaced Aziz with the leather. The third ball of the new bowler brought about Vithal's dismissal with a catch by Patel at mid-off (156-3-78). Vithal was playing a forcing game, and it was a pity he did not reach the century. Mehta partnered Talpade, and Abdul Aziz bowled in place of Ali. In his second over Aziz had bad luck in not getting Talpade's wicket as the batsman was completely beaten by a good length ball, which just failed to hit the sticks. Mehta now opened his account by putting Aziz to the leg boundary. Two balls later Talpade followed suit and cut the bowler to the off boundary bringing up 170. A. Aziz was taken off and Feroze Khan tried his hand from the northern end. The game was deadly slow and the runs came very occasionally in singles. The next 10 runs took a little over a quarter of an hour in the making. We doubt if this was the correct game at this period, as the batsmen must have had their eye in by this time and could with little risk have hit out. Talpade at last got hold of a short one from Feroze Khan and lifted it over the leg boundary—the first six in 2 1-2 days' play. Mehta also bucked up and drove the same bowler to the on for 3 and 190 was signalled.

VIGOROUS BATTING.

Feroze Khan gave way in favour of S. Aziz with the ball from the northern end, and Talpade pulled his first ball to leg for 2, followed by a square cut for a single. Mehta treated the next ball in the same manner, and the rest of the over yielded 3 runs. In the next over from Tamboowalla, Talpade essayed a mighty hit but not striking the ball fairly put the ball up dangerously near mid-off. The next over with the score at 199 Talpade hit out at Aziz, missed the ball, and was bowled middle stump. (199-4-41) The latter part of Talpade's innings was pleasing to watch, as he lashed out with great vigour. Pai came out and sent up the second century by cutting the last ball of the over for a single. Mehta then gave Tamboowalla a hot return which the bowler failed to hold. Mehta was playing with great confidence and the bowling suffered in consequence. Aziz, however, had his revenge for in the same over Mehta was caught by Abdul Aziz at mid-on (210-5-25). All the batsmen obtained double figures and treated the bowling with scant respect. Kharwa was next in and the field was spread out as he has the reputation of being a hitter. He did not stop long as in hitting out at Tamboowalla he skied the ball to Ahmed who was substitute for Nazar Hussain at cover and retired. Abdul Aziz also went for the catch and the two fieldsmen collided, but Ahmed retained his hold on the ball. (213-6 3). Baloo followed and shortly afterwards 220 was notched. The new batsman lost no time in despatching Tamboowalla to the leg boundary. The next decade went up with a drive past cover for 3 by Pai. Baloo was next man out, to a fine running catch by Abdul Aziz at long on (232—7—5). Sempre came in and at once put Aziz forcibly past cover for 3. The next decade consisted principally of singles by both batsmen. A splendid off-drive for 4 by Pai off Tamboowalla was loudly applauded by the spectators. 250 went up with a dangerous run from a leg stroke by Pai, Sempre then pulled Aziz round to the leg boundary. Next over Pai in attempting to drive Tamboowalla was held by Abdul Aziz at mid-off. (254—8—28). The Hindus now declared their innings closed, leaving the Mahomedans 260 runs to make in the afternoon.

MOHOMEDAN'S HEAVY TASK.

The Mahomedans entered on their formidable task at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock sending in Razack and Patel. The bowling was entrusted to Baloo from the northern and Chandarana from the Gymkhana end. Baloo's first over yielded a couple of singles. In his next over Patel managed to snick a ball to leg for 3. The ground was wearing at both ends and many balls jumped rather high. The first decade was a long time coming, 20 minutes being taken to make the runs. In the next over Razack tried to turn a rising ball from Chandarana to leg and was nearly caught by Deodher who ran in from the slips, but could not get to ball in time. With the score at 17, Razack in trying to block a ball did not smother it, with the result that the ball ran up his bat and then into Baloo's hands. (17-1-6) Ali came in and neatly glanced his first ball to leg for a single. Joshi took Baloo's place with the leather. His first over was a maiden. Three leg byes off Chandarana's bowling sent up 20 after 40 minutes' play. Ali appeared to be most uncomfortable with Joshi's second maiden, and batted in any but a confident manner. At last after a lengthy period of uninteresting cricket 30 went up with four byes. Chandarana changed ends with the leather and Sempre took his place from the Gymkhana end. A confident appeal for a catch behind the wickets against Ali was not allowed. The play was very monotonous, only 38 runs being made in the hour. A fairly easy chance by Patel to Deodher was dropped in Sempre's next over. Things were being made very uncomfortable for the batsmen by the fast high rising balls of Chandarana, who is a dangerous bowler on a kicking wicket. A double change in the bowling was now tried, Baloo taking Sempre's place and Talpade, Chandarana's. A couple of singles brought up 40. The Mahomedans were playing the right game in "sitting on the splice" for there was little chance of their being able to reach their opponents' total in the time. Patel's wickets were hit by the ball in Baloo's next over but the bails did not fall. Chandarana again bowled from the northern end and Ali cut his first ball to the boundary bringing up the half-century after an hour and a half's play. Both batsmen were still uncomfortable, being frequently beaten by Baloo and Chandarana but without any luck. Patel at length placed Chandarana to leg for three and Ali in hitting out at the last ball of the over snicked it into Deodher's hands at slip (56-2-10) This was a valuable partnership and the batsmen did well in keeping together for so long. Yusuf Beg came out but lost his partner Patel who was clean bowled by Baloo with a beautiful break, which completely nonplussed him (56-3-28). Patel was a long time in for his runs and although shaky at times she yet did well in keeping out the bowling for so long. S. Aziz followed and got a single off Baloo. Feeble clapping greeted the hoisting of 60, but this was followed by a roar of applause when Aziz was caught at mid-off from the first ball of Baloo's next over (60—4—2). There was an hour and a half left for play and 6 wickets to go down, so the Hindus had every reason to hope for victory. Feroze Khan partnered Yusuf Beg and obtained a single off the last ball of the over.

YUSUF BEG'S PRETTY DISPLAY.

Yusuf Beg then very prettily glanced Chandarana to leg for 4, and again nursed the next ball to leg for a similar number. Both strokes were artistically executed and there is no doubt that it is very pleasant to watch Yusuf Beg at work. Feroze Khan opened his account by hitting Baloo to the off boundary.

Talpade now took the place of Chandarana from the top end, and 80 was brought up by a hard drive by Feroze Khan off the new bowler. Chandarana reverted to his former end, and beat Yusuf Beg with his first ball, but without disturbing the wickets. A single to cover and Feroze Khan drove the last ball of the over for a couple. Feroze Khan batted a most shaky over from Chandarana, four balls at least beating him. 90 went with four byes. Sempre tried his luck with the ball from the Gymkhana end, Talpade scoring a boundary off the first ball. The Mahomedans had rallied and were putting up a fine defence against all the various Hindu bowlers. The century went up after two hours' play with a neat leg stroke by Yusuf Beg off Sempre. Joshi was now tried from the other end and both batsmen appeared set. Still another change in the bowling, Chandarana taking up the attack from the Gymkhana end. Feroze Khan opened his shoulders and hit a tempting half-volley from Joshi into the country four runs resulting.

The next decade went up with a single by Yusuf Beg. The partnership had so far produced 50 runs in 50 minutes and to dissolve it Baloo was put on to bowl from the northern end but the batsmen played him very carefully and took no risks. A real easy full pitch from Baloo's next over was driven to the bowler's boundary by Feroze Khan who hit the next ball as well for 3 bringing up 120. The Hindus were getting tired of the defence put up and tried Vithal from the Gymkhana end in the hopes of getting a wicket. Much applause greated a five run hit to leg by Feroze Khan and the cheering was continued when next ball went to the boundary for 4 runs. Another leg bye came from the next ball and 130 went up. An additional couple of singles were obtained from the remaining balls of the over. This was an expensive over costing 12 runs.

A DROPPED CATCH.

Baloo then tempted Feroze Khan to hit with the result that he was nearly stumped. The first ball of Chandarana's next over from the Gymkhana end was hooked round to the leg boundary by Yusuf Beg who hit the next in the same direction for two and then very fortunately for the Mahomedans he was dropped, next ball at square leg by Talpade. It would have been an easy catch if the sun was not in the fieldsmans eyes. Baloo was relieved by Joshi from the north end and Talpade bowled from the Gymkhana end. 150 went up with a drive to the on for a single by Feroze Khan. This made 90 runs for the partnership, and all the steam had gone out of the Hindu attack. The score was still further augmented by a couple of twos by Yusuf Beg to leg. The next decade went up with a pull to leg by Yusuf Beg off Joshi. The batsmen had been together for an hour and a half, 100 runs being the result. This was easily the finest partnership of the cricket season in Bombay and the greatest praise is due to Yusuf Beg and Feroze Khan for the admirable way in which they played on uphill game. Every stroke was vociferously cheered and the batsmen started a scoring at a faster rate. They had played the right game before and they were playing the right game now as they were out of the wood, there being only 7 minutes left for play with 6 wickets in hand. With the score at 171 Feroze Khan let fly at a ball from Chandarana and was clean bowled. (171-5-42) Nazir Hussain filled the breach and was nearly stumped in running out to Joshi. The match was now completed and ended in a very even draw. Yusuf Beg being surrounded by his enthusiastic supporters as he left the field undefeated with 44 of the very best to his credit. He came to the rescue of his side as a very critical time and magnificently saved the Mahomedans from what looked like certain defeat. The final score of the 2nd innings of the Mahomedans stood at 174 for 5 wickets at the close of play.

HINDUS.

1ST INNINGS.

S. K Divekar, c Irfani, b S. Aziz	3
M. D Pai (Capt.), c Yusuf Beg, b Mahamood	14
B. Deodhar, b Feroze Khan ...	67
C. V. Mehta, run out ...	16
H. L. Sempre, b S. Aziz ...	22
P. Vithal, not out	24
W. B. Talpade, run out ...	9
N. H. Kharwa, b Feroze Khan	0
S. M. Joshi, c S. Aziz, b Feroze Khan	5
P. Baloo, b S. Aziz	3
Chandarana, b S. Aziz ...	0
Extras... ...	11
Total ...	167

2ND INNINGS.

S. K. Divekar, st Peer Mahomed, b Tamboowalla	20
M. D. Pai (Capt.), c A. Aziz, b Tamboowalla ..	28
B. Deodhar, l-b-w, b S. Aziz ..	36
C. V. Mehta, c A. Aziz, b S. Aziz	25
H. L. Sampre, not out ...	11
P. Vithal, c Patel, b Tamboowalla	78
W. Talpade, b S. Aziz ..	41
N. Kharwa, c Ahmud, b Tamboowalla	3
P. Baloo, c A. Aziz, b Tamboowalla	5
S. M. Joshi ... Chanda Rana. ... } did not bat	
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wkt.) ...	254

MAHOMEDANS.

1ST INNINGS.

S. A. Razak, c Sempre, b Chandarana	5
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Joshi ...	8
Yusuf Beg, b Chandarana	7
S. A. Aziz, b Chandarana ..	17
Feroze Khan, b Talpade ...	5
C. M. Ali (Capt.), st Divekar, b Joshi	11
S. U. Patel, c Joshi, b Sempre.	22
S. Mahamood, b Chandarana...	37
Nazir Hussein, not out ...	23
Abdul Aziz, b Chandarana ..	7
Peer Mahomed Irfani, c Mehta, b Talpade	1
Extras	19
Total ...	162

2ND INNINGS.

C. M. Ali (Capt.), c Deodher, b Chandarana	10
S. U. Patel, b Baloo... ...	28
Mirza Usuf Beg, not out ...	44
Shaikh A. Aziz, c Pai, b Baloo	2
Feroze Khan, b Chandarana.	42
Nazir Hussein, not out ...	0
S. A. Razak, c Baloo, b Chandarana	6
Shaikh Mahamood ... Abdul Aziz ..... K. Tamboowalla ..... Peer Mahomed Irfani. } did not bat	
Extra ...	42
Total (for 5 wkts)...	174

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Aziz.....	25·1	62	4	4
Mahamood.	6	63	0	1
Tamboowalla.	14	18	6	0
Abdul Aziz...	8	23	1	2
C. M. Ali.....	7	8	2	0
Feroze Khan.	17	22	7	3

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Aziz.....	13	32	3	0
Feroze Khan	6	24	2	0
Tamboowalla	9	26	1	1
A. Aziz	8	13	4	0
Ali	5	19	1	0

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
P. Baloo	4	12	1	0
Chandarana	19	46	4	5
Joshi	10	30	3	2
Sempre.	9	30	2	1
Talpade	10·1	25	2	2

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	18	25	6	2
Chandarana..	27	62	5	3
Joshi	14	15	5	0
Sempre	4	11	1	0
Talpade	9	12	2	0
Vithal.....	1	7	0	0

SUGGESTED VISIT OF AUSTRALIANS.

The question of inviting the Australian team which will be visiting Colombo this cold season, to meet an all India team in Bombay is at present under discussion but nothing has been definitely settled. Lord Willingdon is interesting himself in the matter.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HORNETS vs ALL BLACKS.

There were very few people out to see the game between these two teams yesterday afternoon but there was one thing that was of interest in the match. It was something that a good many people would have been glad to have been on the spot to see. The All Blacks scored a goal, the first that they have placed between the posts. The only previous goal the side has scored this season was a point registered against itself. But the goal they contrived to score yesterday was quite a masterpiece in its way. Boult, very properly, had the honor of scoring the point and thereby making history. Receiving a useful pass from the left wing he dashed through in hurricane style and placed a low shot safely out of reach of the opposing goalkeeper.

The Hornets kicked off defending the Bandstand end. The All Blacks, however, were the first to take up the attack and Fennell got down the wing. Boult followed up a long kick and made a rush for Navin but got there too late. Five minutes from the commencement of operations some scrambling play in the All Blacks goalmouth resulted in the ball bumping off C. F. into the goal (1—0). The Hornets came in again and another shot from C. F. travelled wide. A few minutes later a nice run was made by Downes who passed in and Hyde made no mistake (2—0). A goalkick to the All Blacks saw Eagle carry the ball. A free kick was awarded. The ball was passed back to Finnigan who shot over.

Play ruled in mid-field for a long period till Downes put in a shot that went over the bar. A rush by the All Blacks was stopped by James junior and a kick put Hyde in possession. His shot went high. The Hornets continued to have most of the game and a corner was secured. Downes' kick was a poor one. Rodrigues made a run on the right wing but put the ball behind. Another corner to the Hornets came to nothing. A fine C. F. drove the Hornets back. Hyde presently got up and his shot struck the side of the net. Downes then tried a shot that went wide. Eagle fisted away well. A corner to the Hornets was well cleared. Half time arrived with the score :—

Hornets A. C.....	2 goals
All Blacks.....	nil

The second half opened with an attack by the Hornets which Fortate stopped. Boult then made an energetic run and looked like getting through the Hornets' defence but was shouldered off the ball. The Hornets continued to pass and secured a corner. Downes placed the ball wisely but Fortace was on the spot and headed clear. Boult was applauded for an energetic individual effort that deserved better success than it secured. The All Blacks were given a corner which came to nothing. Hyde got away and put a strong shot just outside the upright. The same players were again prominent soon after and a corner resulted. The kick was a poor one.

Boult once more made a strong effort and the All Blacks got a corner which came to nothing. Twenty minutes had passed in the second half when, Boult, the All Blacks' centre forward, received a useful pass and, dribbling through, placed the ball neatly in the bottom right hand corner of the net giving the All Black's the first goal they had scored this season (2—1).

The All Blacks continued to have a fair amount of the play and located themselves in their opponents half at frequent intervals. The game ended.

Hornets A. C	2 goals
All Blacks	1 goal

The following were the teams :—

HORNETS A. C.—(White Jerseys) Nowin (goal), James and James (backs), Finningan and Alimo (halves) Downes, Hyde, Ashton, Windsor and Rodrigues (forwards.)

ALL BLACKS —(Black Jersey's &c.) Eagle (goal) Sampson and Frostate (backs), Halliburn, Rodrigues and E. Hallibner (halves) C. Gidney, J. Gidney, Boult, Powell and Fennell (forwards).

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE

	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	7	7	0	0	14
Sherwood Foresters A...	6	6	0	0	12
R. G Artillery ...	6	4	1	1	9
Bombay Gymkhana ...	7	3	2	2	8
Hornets ...	8	2	4	2	8
Commercial Gymkhana	7	2	2	3	7
Grant Medical ...	7	3	2	1	7
G. I. P Railway ...	8	3	4	1	7
Y. M. G. C. ...	7	1	3	3	5
Bombay Athletic ...	7	1	5	1	3
All Blacks ...	6	0	6	0	0

CRICKET LEAGUE RESULTS.

The following are results (to date) of the Bombay Cricket League Matches :—

Clubs.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. ...	11	7	4	0	+27
H. M'S. Customs C. C...	8	6	2	0	+24
Gover meat Teleg aph C. C. ...	10	5	5	0	+5
Grindlay's C. C. ...	11	5	6	0	+13
Tarner Morrison's C. C.	10	4	5	1	+10
Eastern Telegraph C. C.	8	3	4	1	+7
H. M'S. Mint C. C. ...	12	3	9	0	—3

—5 Points for win, nil for draw, and —2 for loss.

IRISH SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The 220 yards swimming championship of Ireland was held at Greystones, Wicklow. The holder, W. V. Edwards (Belfast) did not defend his title, and the starters were :—J. P. Fallon-(Sandycove), T. H. Corrigan (Clontarf), J. S. Brady (Clontarf), J. Beckett (Pembroke); and J. J. Culhame (St. Mary's College). Brady won comfortably by 8 yards from Beckett, Corrigan being beaten for second place by a yard; time, 2min. 47sec.

SUNDAY GOLFERS SUMMONED.

Under an ancient statute which, among other things, forbids the opening of shops on the Sabbath, and under which prosecutions have been conducted of late in the Monmouthshire valleys, three prominent Newportonians (says the "South Wales Daily News") have been summoned to appear at the local county police-court on Saturday next for playing golf on Sunday at the Newport Club's Great Oak Links at Rogerstone. Considerable interest is naturally being taken in the cases, the result of which will affect golfers all over the country.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

SMALL FIELD AND SMALL ATTENDANCE.

The ground was in excellent condition for the weekly mud sports yesterday, but the entries and attendance were both very poor. Cricket was the order of the day with mud sports a bad second.

1. TENT PEGGING.—Swords, marks for Style and pace.

There were only five competitors for this event. Wallace, Baird, Bowes-Lyon and Aylward missed the peg at their first essay, Brownrigg getting it.

At the second attempt Wallace had bad luck; Baird dropped his sword and Aylward took his peg at good speed.

RESULT.

1st Aylward.
2nd Brownrigg.

2. LADIES' TENNIS BALL RACE.—

For the second time in succession only one lady competitor turned out and the event was cancelled.

3, JUMPING BY HALF SECTION S

Owing to dearth of competitors this was altered into individual jumping over the four single hurdles.

At the first attempt Landon touched, second and fourth, A Kennedy first and second, Wallace and Pearson second Morris first and second, stranger all four, his horse getting away and almost going through the last two; Aylward second and fourth, Baird first and third, whilst Bowes-Lyon went round perfectly, touching none.

Landon, Wallace, and Bowes-Lyon rode it off. Landon and Bowes Lyon touched first and fourth, and Wallace second and third.

RESULT.—

1st, Bowes Lyon.
2nd, Landon on Harkaway.
3rd, Wallace.

4. HALF SECTION V. C. RACE.—Men will ride a course leading their partner's horse to him. The latter will saddle the led horse mount and complete the course in half sections. Points may be given for correct style and dressing.

Only three couples turn out for this event. Aylward got well away and reached his partner, Pearson, first. Wallace was, second, Baird third.

Pearson saddled smartly and finished half the course ahead.

Wallace and White were second and dressed well.

5, SCURRY.

There were only six entries, Landon on Harkaway won a close race from Pearson on Buccaneer.

6. HAT TRIMMING STAKES.—Nomination Event. Men will ride round the course carrying hats, ribbon, needle and cotton. They will dismount, hand their horses to syces, then give the hats, &c., to the ladies, who will trim them and tie them on their partner's heads. The first three men home will have their hats judged for the prize.

Brownrigg reached his partner, Mrs. Hogg first, Pearson second. Some beautiful Parisian models had been ruthlessly torn as under that the Lady competitors might shew their skill and some lovely confections resulted.

Pearson, in a delightfully chic embossed straw, with blue bow and red and yellow and roses, got away and came in first, but was disqualified for holding his hat on.

Brownrigg looked very nice in a picture hat with yellow tulle trimmings and heliotrope flowers, trimmed by Mrs. Hogg. He came in second.

Landon's horse thought he was going to be ridden by a lady and until his rider came out from under his hat would not let him mount.

Walace in an early Victorian creation trimmed by Mrs. Kidd came in third.

Result: 1st Mrs. Hogg and Brownrigg, 2nd, Mrs. Kidd and Wallace.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

BOMBAY TEAMS STILL DO POORLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 17.

It has been the hottest day, to-day, that we have experienced since we have been in camp, and the clouds are showing every sign of a thunder-storm which I think we shall all welcome. All hands were up early this morning to compete for the Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate. Twenty-two teams entered, the B. team of the Southern India R. V. coming first with 250, and the A team of the same corps being second. The first and 2nd teams of the 1 G. I. P. Railway were placed 3rd and 5th, with 238 and 236 respectively, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery 8th with 235 and Bombay Volunteer Rifles 15th with 223. This last team are unfortunate in having Sergt Major A Wale an absentee through fever.

The General Woon Prize, distance 400 yards, was the next team match on the programme, and was won by the Bangalore Rifle Vols. The B. V. A. were fourth with 14, the 1st G. I. P. Ry. ninth with 9 and the B. V. R. twelfth with 6 points.

The Kolar with Gold Fields Volunteers now head the list for the Championship Trophy by a lead of 17 points over the 1st G. I. P. Ry.

The following are other results :—

Non-Commissioned Officers Plate: distances 300 and 700 yards teams of four non Commissioned officers from any corps in India, Burma or the Colonies, seven to count,

S. I. R. V., B. TEAM.

Sergt. W. Cullen 34-32-66
Cr.-Sgt. P. Ottmann 34-30-64.
Sgt. V. Parker 30-33-63.
U. L. I. E. Beale 30-29-59
Total 252.

Purse of Rs. 30 won by Sgt. J. Cullen.

General Woon Prize, distance 400 yards, square of five N. C. O. S., or men from a unit or corps Bangalore Rifle Vols. 22. Rs. 75; H. M. and S. M. Ry., 18, Rs. 30; S. I. R. V., 15, Rs. 20.

Scores for the championship trophy are —

Kolas Gold Field Vols 1879.
1st G I P Ry. 1879.
Nilghiri V R 1827
Bangalore R V 1793
Southern India R V 1787
1st M and S M Ry 1778
7th Hussars 1731
Bombay V. Artillery 1696
2 M and S M Ry 1692
Bombay Vol Rifles, 1607

Lawrence and May prize, distance 400 yards, round 6, figure target with with 6inch, invisible bull in middle of chest, exposed six time for five seconds each time :—

Lce-Sergt Erushton, K G F V 30, Rs. 50, and telescope value Rs. 75, Sergt A A Gover, B R V 25, Rs. 21-8, Sergt Mc Williams, E I R V 25, Rs. 21-8. Lce-Corpl Eccleston 1st and S M Ry 25, Rs. 21-8.

MODERN BATTING.

CHANGES IN THE LAST DECADE.

The "Times" in mail week had the following interesting article upon the subject of modern batting :—

Players who have not seen first-class cricket for some time no doubt notice the changes in batting and the features of modern batting far more readily than those who have played and watched the game during the last few years, which have been a time of transition. One of the most famous of Oxford cricketers of the nineties and a great stylist is said to have remarked that the batting a recent University match—he had not seen or played cricket for some time—puzzled him considerably; it seemed to him, he said, that the first movement was to draw the right foot back, the second to draw the left foot back to it, then the batsman played the ball back with the bat in front of the body. Often the half-volley went unpunished, where as in his time it would have been sent to crash against the railings.

The swerve that has been developed of late years, largely owing to the manufacture of the modern cricket ball, "the googlie," the science of placing the field, and other features have undoubtedly led to a change, but as a whole one is inclined to think that batting is at a high level. On-side play and the blocking up of the whole wicket with the legs is not practised to such excess as was the case two or three years ago, and off side strokes are more in evidence. Scoring is, of course, on the whole faster than the old days—this can be proved by statistics, however often in may be denied—but against this it may be urged that in many cases the method of making the runs does not make the same appeal to spectators nor, probably, can it give the same pleasure to the player. The great modern batsmen are some of them as delightful to watch as any of their predecessors. Hobbs, for instance, has a wonderful combination of the old-fashioned strokes with all the modern on-side play, and Woolley is as attractive a left handed player as any one could wish to see. On the other hand, the average good player of the modern type is not so interesting as those of an earlier day. He makes runs more quickly by pushes on the on-side; but three of these, say, in an over, are not the equal of one real off-side drive.

THE 1920 OLYMPIC GAMES.

It is stated that the International Olympic Committee are in favour of nominating Antperp for the Olympic Games of 1920. The French were anxious that the seventh Olympiad should take place in Paris.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice McLeod, the Commissioner, presiding :—

BHIMSI VIJPAL AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the insolvents and applied for the sanction of the court for a composition scheme.

In his application counsel stated that the insolvents had agreed to pay 3 as. in the rupee to their creditors and nearly three-fourths of them were in favour of the scheme, as they understand that if the insolvency went on they would not get even half an anna in the rupee. The insolvent's debts amounted to Rs. 1,60,000 while assets amounted to Rs. 9,733.

His Lordship said that the court could not approve of the scheme, unless it provided for 4 as. in the rupee.

SHRIRAM KALURAM.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for extension of an interim order for four months. In his application counsel said that the insolvent had amended his schedule, and he had also deposited his account books with the court.

The Court granted an interim order for two months.

VITHALDAS GORDHANDAS.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel appeared for the insolvent and applied for extension of an interim order for six months.

The Court granted an interim order for two months.

JEHANGIR HIRJIBHAI SHROFF AND KHURSHEDJI HIRJIBHAI SHROFF.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the above insolvents and asked for extension of an interim order.

Mr. Davar stated that this was a matter in which his Lordship had last time refused an interim order, on the ground, that the application was made long after date. The insolvents' brother had just come of age, and he had filed a suit against his father's trustees in which he made the insolvents parties. There had been no opposition since the insolvents had filed the petition.

The court granted an interim order for three months.

KANAYALAL JAYNARAYEN.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied and obtained extension of an enterim order for two months.

ISMAHJI NOORBHAI.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel appeared for the insolvent and asked the court to fix the day of the insolvents discharge.

The court thereupon fixed November 19, 1913 as the day for his discharge.

ALBERT FETTERLEE.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for his discharge.

Counsel stated that the insolvent was a dealer in watches and jewellery. His present insolvency was a continuation of his former insolvency of 1909. Counsel added that this was his fifth insolvency and prayed that a last chance should be given to the insolvent as he had a family to support.

The court suspended his discharge for two years.

GULAMALI RAHIMALI MOHIDIN.

Mr. Kayadia appeared for this insolvent and asked for his discharge.

The court suspended his discharge for two years.

The following insolvents were granted discharge :—

Gopinath Maneckji, Atmaram Krishnaji, Shamrao Ragunath Dhule, Bapuji Dyanath Jayaker, Pestonji Rustomji Mistry, Haji Haroon Umer, William Cane, Shivji Khima and others, Vithoba Bawani, Krishnaram Parasram Vasudev.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 18th Sept. 1913.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S NEW BOOK.

M. POINCARE, President of the French Republic, has just published a book, in which he deals with the whole of the legal and administrative systems under which France is governed. The work was apparently completed before M. Poincare had left the Courts and the Council Chamber for the presidential chair, when he was in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, though it contains little comment and no expression of personal opinion. Otherwise it is doubtful if he would have published it during his term of office. The President makes many references which suggest that France is indebted to England for many things on which she prides herself in the system of Government and, describing the growth of the commune, from the days of the Goths and its development, observes that it was "alternately supposed, curbed, and stifled by Royalty; reanimated by the Revolution, put into leading strings by the Consulate and the Empire, a little enfranchised by the Monarchy of July, and finally emancipated by the Republic." He would have the President as free of politics as the King of England, and protests that it would never do to make the President, as France did from 1871 to 1875, responsible to the representatives whose duty it is to make the laws. Following the example of England, which solved the difficulty by transferring the responsibility from the King to the Ministers in 1875, writes M. Poincare, the Republic decided that its President should be responsible only in the event of high treason and that, on the other hand, the Ministers appointed by him to direct the great public services should be responsible to the Chambers as a solidarity in matters of general policy and individually for their personal actions. "This division of responsibilities is the great characteristic of the constitutional system which is to-day that of France and which is known as the Parliametary system." The monarchy of July was based on an identical principle, which was formulated in these terms: "The King reigns, but does not govern." The Ministers, in fact being alone responsible, are those who actually exercise authority; the President presides, but does not govern: he can form no decision save in agreement with his Ministers, and the responsibility is theirs. Practically, adds M. Poincare, the same system is in force in constitutional monarchies; not only in England, but in Spain, Italy, and Belgium, and the substitution of ministerial for royal or presidential responsibility is regarded by many nations as the essential condition of the public liberties.

As regards foreign politics the President has more direct responsibility. he "plays a part of capital importance," and is "the unique and permanent representative of France." It is he who negotiates and ratifies treaties though he negotiates them through the medium and responsibility of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, keeping the secret if the interest and security of the State so require, acquainting the Chamber of them only when he considers it opportune. There are some important conventions which depend upon the President alone. Such, writes M. Poincare, "are military conventions and treaties of alliance, provided that they do not necessarily involve a budgetary expenditure. The understanding between France and Russia has never been made public. It is probable that the Imperial Government would not have adhered to it had it known that the terms would be divulged. The French Government itself considers that an untimely revelation would have hindered its diplomatic activity. The understanding is no less effectual." So that the President, after all, is much more than a figure-head and in some respects exercises greater influence in the affairs of the State than a constitutional monarch.

Of the Constitution M. Poincare reminds us that it is very young, and that for more than four years after the Franco-German war the Republic existed without one. The Assembly had refused a Constitution to M. Thiers, "hoping that a fusion of the two Royal dynasties represented by the Comte de Chambord and the Comte de Paris, would enable it to re-establish the monarchy," and when, at last, the Constitution came into being, it was not by any legal enactment but as the result of an ingenious device which has gone down to history as "the Wallon amendment." The Assembly refused the formal establishment of the Republic but in 1875, in M. Poincare's words, M. Wallon "introduced his famous amendment. I say famous, because everyone knows of it; but I am not sure that everyone knows its contents. You may have heard that by virtue of this amendment the Republic was established by a majority of votes. The reality is quite unlike the legend. The Republic existed. It existed in fact even by name, since Thiers and MacMahon had both legally borne the title of President of the Republic. But the Assembly, which had its own afterthoughts, disliked the idea of sanctioning this state of things by voting a Constitution; and even when instituting the Septennate of M. MacMahon it preferred to reserve the future. M. Wallon . . . confined himself to proposing a resolution which would determine the method of electing the President of the Republic and the duration of his powers. . . . It applied to the President, whoever he might be, present or future, and thereby implicitly contained the definitive recognition of the Republic. But it introduced no innovation: it merely ratified a pre-existing system which had issued with irresistible force from previous events, and which responded to the public will."

THE MILK PROBLEM. WE hope that Calcutta, which is taking up the reform of its milk supply, will be more fortunate in its experience than Bombay. Here we have often had a scheme of reform laid before us by the Health Officer, but it has been found impossible to persuade the Municipality to adopt it. In Calcutta, too, the supply seems to be open to severe stricture. The special committee, which the Corporation recently appointed to investigate it, reports insanitary and unsatisfactory conditions under which the milk is produced, and inadequate inspection. Further adulteration by water is openly practised, and cannot be stopped because the law is defective. All the necessary and usual measures to remedy this state of affairs have been fully considered by the Committee, and it is to be hoped that before very long Calcutta will put into force an improved set of bye-laws which will be a model and incentive to Bombay. How difficult it is to induce the gowlis to effect any improvement, without compulsion, Calcutta has also had experience. There model cow-sheds have been erected and leaflets explaining their advantages have been distributed for the gowlis' benefit. Practically no notice, however, has been taken of either. A suggestion, which may be a cure for this circumstance as well as the inactivity of the authorities, is contained in a paper which Dr. Harold Mann has delivered before the Agricultural Conference at Poona. He advocates either the establishment of large dairies or the making of co-operative arrangements in the villages for collecting and transporting milk. Either plan would, of course, give opportunities for voluntary and efficient inspection, and, if milk in large quantities could be supplied in this manner, it would very soon force the city milk-sellers to mend their ways or end their business. Dr. Mann mentions that the Military Dairy at Kirkee can now send milk to Bombay at a cost of two annas a seer; but this, of course, is only a small surplus, beyond the requirements of the Kirkee cantonment. A similar farm established at a convenient distance from Bombay, and run under good management, whose first consideration would be purity of supply, could not, we are sure, fail to be a remunerative investment.

OFFICERS' PAY. MAJOR TREVOR'S article on the pay of military officers, which we reproduced a week ago from the *Daily Telegraph*, brought forth reams of correspondence in that journal from officers themselves and parents with sons in the Army, all of whom are agreed that the pay is insufficient to induce a sufficiency of the right kind of men to take His Majesty's commission. Brains are more in demand in the army to-day than ever before, and brains will have to be paid for. Major Trevor, pursuing his theme, in a second article, declares that we need the very clever young man in the army and that, as a matter of fact, the finding of him and the subsequent encouraging of him are perhaps our greatest modern military needs. When found, however, Major Trevor would not demand of him that he should tramp about behind a company for a number of years, or even that on his entrance into military life he should be trained as if that is to be his main object. The young man of brains should be given a chance and encouraged to specialise from the very outset of his career. The young officer, who shows aptitude and proves himself clever, must, in Major Trevor's opinion, be rewarded in the way that every other Englishman—the British officer excepted—is rewarded, namely, by money, or by an appointment to which a money value is attached. The nation at present, as represented by its rulers, trades upon the British officers' patriotism. If you worked him sixteen hours a day, and paid him nothing at all, he would not "strike," says the writer; loyalty would prevent that, and by loyalty the officer means simply and solely his implied personal undertaking to his King. But, concludes Major Trevor, were England by universal consent to substitute a Republic for a Monarchy, "the Government of the day might possibly find themselves squeezed by soldiers as well as by dock-labourers and miners. Certainly, if the demand for a living wage be held a sufficient excuse for squeezing, the military pressure would come first."

DUTCH REFORMS. The opening of the Dutch Parliament at the Hague on Tuesday was notable for the reforms outlined in the Speech from the Throne which are to be undertaken. Their initiation and the results will be watched by all European countries and by none with more interest than England, not only for the historic friendship between us and the Dutch, but because two phases, at least, of the proposed legislation seek to deal with social problems which are common to both. The Speech announced an early revision of the Constitution, to extend the male suffrage, and to remove the obstacle to female suffrage. This latter promise will gladden the hearts of all women suffrage enthusiasts—whether militant or non-militant; and, indirectly, it provides an argument for patient, reasoned advocacy of the cause, since this acknowledgment of women's rights has been prefaced by no campaign of fire, bombs, or personal violence. If the franchise is extended to the women of Holland this will be the third country in Europe in which female suffrage exists, the other two being Norway, where it was granted in 1908, and Finland, now under Russian dominion, granted in 1907. As for the male franchise, the Dutch people are already better off in comparison with their English neighbours, for the suffrage extends to all male citizens of 23 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders, or own boats of not less than 25 tons, or receive a minimum salary of £28 a year, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. As for the other legislation to be proposed, though the conditions of the countries are not analogous, the Dutch Parliament will have the examples of Germany and England before it in evolving the measure for old age pensions. The increase in the naval programme for the defence of its East considerable Indian possessions has been under the consideration of the Dutch Government for some time, and the same is true of the army re-organisation, the proposals tending to an increased force but with reduced length of service.

THE NUSHKI TRADE ROUTE. NOWADAYS we hear very little about the Persian trade-routes. The increased security, which the Swedish gendarmery has succeeded in establishing, means a lack of such incidents as form material for newspaper paragraphs, but all the time trade along the main roads has been steadily increasing. Particularly is this to be observed on the Nushki route, the new trade route from India, the development of which was severely checked during the first few years after its opening by the disorders. Major Webb-Ware now makes a very promising report of its progress. During last year the position, which had been reached in 1911-12, was not only maintained but there was an increase of almost nine lakhs. This would have been even larger had not the Nushki branch line been interrupted by a landslip. There seems no reason to doubt now that this route has been established. Seventeen years ago, says the report, the trade, if such a term can be applied to Nushki, was in the hands of a small community of half-starved Hindu banias, who carried on a precarious business buying ghee and selling cloth to the local tribesmen. Nushki as a centre of general trade distribution has now won a place for itself which it would be difficult to shake. Caravans come to it from Meshed and even from distant Herat, and there are certain goods sold in its bazaar which find their way across the frontier into Trans-Caspia. Western Afghanistan largely relies on Nushki for such goods as cotton cloth and leather goods, and generally this route has made for an increase of Indian transfrontier trade.

Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, the son of H. H. Major-General Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, has been betrothed to the daughter of Maharaja Deb Shamsher Jung Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, who now resides at Fairlawns. The marriage will take place some time in November.

The *Pioneer* states that the Amir of Kabul has selected a site to the south of Ghazni near Karebagh for the new town of Ghazni which he intends to build. The old fortified town has fallen into disrepair and the population has decreased; hence this project.

"Amphi-planes" is the latest name suggested for aeroplanes built so as to rise from or alight upon water. The coiner of the word, a North Shields engineer, suggests that it may be conveniently shortened to "amphi."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTEREST.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PATETI CELEBRATIONS. The Pateti celebrations of the Parsis afford a vivid illustration of the buoyant, generous and pleasure-loving nature of the community and you will find ample evidence of it, if you will pass through some of the Parsi quarters of the town on this day. There is quite a tumult of deafening and bewildering noises from a very early hour,—bands playing, trumpets braying, beggars shouting. I should feel disposed to commiserate with my Parsi friends residing here, supposing they have an ear for harmony. For it is the *Nankhatai* band, as it is humorously termed by Indians, that goes on this day from house to house producing a great deal of noise with their drums and cymbals and collection of battered old wind instruments, hopelessly out of tune and harsh. The company, arrayed in uniforms of glaring colours, each according to its fancy, is a ludicrous parody of the British band, and it goes about murdering European and Indian music impartially. When two or three of these bands are hanging and screaming away with frantic energy, each trying to outrival the din of the rest, when to this is added the noise of the shrill pipes and drums of Indian origin, and on the top of the clamant importunities of an army of beggars, the result is a pandemonium of sounds, which might drive mad a far less susceptible man than Carlyle. But it is clear to the observer that the Parsis enjoy all this destmeeting din, and no strolling company of musicians is sent away without a modest fee, save from the door of the house in mourning. The hubbub and tumult and turmoil proclaim the spirit of the new year. The furious conglomeration of sounds is the measure of the fun derived from it, and Pateti comes but once a year. You see the happiness of men, women and children beaming in their faces. The first strains of music were heard long before "the charm of the earliest birds,"—about a couple of hours before day-break. You might imagine the minstrels were wasting their breath upon a population wrapped up in slumber. Not a bit of it. For, on this day, the busy housewife is up and astir before the small hours of the morning. The floor is swept and sprinkled with water and with the aid of ghunara boxes various auspicious designs are traced on the floor and festoons of leaves and flowers are hung across the entrance to the house, as indeed, in front of each room. By the time the sun rises, the cooking of delicacies for an early breakfast has far advanced. For friends and relations will come in with their greetings, and they are treated to wine and sweets. The men join hands in a cordial *Hamajore*, interchanging good wishes and finally embracing one another.

PRAYERS AND OFFERINGS. The pater-familias of the old school appears on this day in all his glory. He is not much behind his spouse in regard to early rising. The barbers, too, are quite up to time, and if it is still very dark, he gets himself shaved by the light of a lamp. If he is a strictly orthodox man, he has allowed his beard to grow during the five days preceding the new year; for the days are so sacred that the profane hand of the barbar may not touch his cheeks. You see him arrayed in a shining turban, a spotless white coat made in native style, and rad trousers, carrying a load of sandal wood to the fire-temple, and with a troop of grand-children in their brightest dresses at his heels. He is a stout, well-favoured and radiant gentleman. He dips his hand, now and again, into the capacious side pocket of his coat for copper, and distributes it to the beggars, who confront him at every step. If it so happens that his patience and benevolence are exhausted by their persistent importunities, he turns round upon them in wrath, short-lined as it is, and in his attempt to drive them away, he addresses them in his racy vernacular, which is more forcible than polite. There is an immense concourse of pious Zoroastrians at the place of worship, and the old gentleman has to do all he can to take care of his little charges. Every true Parsi deems it his duty to make his obeisance and say his prayers before the sacred fire. Even the youths of the present day, who usually go about in European dress, substitute it for the orthodox garments, without which he is not permitted to enter the temple. The devotions include a special penitential prayer, ranging over the whole gamut of human sins and infirmities, which being recited in a truly devout spirit might grant absolution to the poor sinner, and then with a lightened heart he may turn over a new leaf and open a new account. I am told that the space in front of the *sanctum sanctorum*, where the eternal fire is kept burning, is so crowded that there is scarcely any breathing room, and the fire, on this day, fed by innumerable offerings of sandal wood and incense, rises high up almost to the ceiling. It must be exceedingly warm work for the officiating priest. But his lot is considerably alleviated by the gift of money which accompanies the offering of sandal wood by each devotee.

THE ETHICS OF DANCING. We, Indians, are not much moved by the agitation against Miss Maud Allan's visit to India. She is said to be a beauty, and a great exponent of dancing in some of its most artistic forms. Her art has been admired and applauded in England, save by a few who are stigmatized as prudes and puritans for their pains, and I see from a long list published recently in the papers that she has been patronized by royalty and the leading lights of society. Her dancing is said to be defiantly unorthodox, and in a particular character she appears, we are told, in scanty attire. Her visit to India is objected to on the ground of *prestige*, and, again, on the supposition that her appearance was likely to engender unworthy emotions in Indians, because they do not regard dancing with approval, and it is not practised by the higher classes. Miss Allan is not the first European girl who is coming out to India as a stage-dancer, and European *prestige* has not yet suffered the slightest harm. The opposition to her visit has been provoked, in a great measure, by the fame and pre-eminence she has gained in her art, as the opposition to Jack Johnson's appearance on the stage in England is mainly owing to his pre-eminence in pugilism. It is said that her dancing may be suitable for England, but it cannot be suitable for India. If the performance is unobjectionable on the ground of decency and morality, it would not be creditable to India to be told that it would still be unsuible for India. This proposition can only be admitted on the hypothesis that the class of Indians who will go to see the performance will so far be incapable of appreciating high art that its effect on them would be positively unwholesome. This is an insult alike to their intelligence, as well as their moral sense. It is not necessary for the purpose of my argument to discuss the dithyrambics of Mr. Howard Edie as to the spiritual good that will be derived from the performance by "this glorious and godly country." I take my stand upon this simple proposition that, if it is really unobjectionable, it can do no harm whatever in India. The Indians, who will go to see her will belong to the whi her classes possessed at least of some education and refinement, the audience will include many who have already bee to Europe, where they have witnessed dancing and gambling of all sorts. It is impossible to conceive that the visit of a dancer will make them modify their views about English morals and English character. They are not such fools as such an apprehension would imply, nor are they so perverted in their moral sense as to regard high art as a degrading exhibition. Granting for a moment that the performance is not absolutely above criticism, are Indians of the class referred to so silly as to generalize from a single instance?

PRESTIGE. *Prestige* is one of the terms that are often ill-used. British *prestige*, thank God, is not such a dimsy thing as to be blown away, like a house of cards, by a puff of wind. It rests upon the solid foundation of character, tradition, and reputation. It cannot be undermined by a hundred Maud Allans, supposing they came here with the distinct object of injuring it. I am afraid that sentiment under the name of *prestige*, is carried sometimes to an extreme. The plea may be raised with greater force against Indians visiting Europe. They see there the seamy side of life, as well as the right one, and yet they do not usually return with impressions prejudicial to British *prestige*. The effect, I believe, is rather the other way, excepting in a few silly or misguided individuals who will never count for much.

INDIAN DANCING. I believe that Europeans have only a vague and not entirely correct notion about the attitude of Indians towards dancing. They just know that it is performed by nautch girls who are not impeccable, and whose performance is condemned by Indian puritans themselves. It is not generally known that dancing is recognized in the Hindu scriptures, that it is divided into sacred and profane, and that it is executed, as an accompaniment to prayers in temples. The institution of *bhorlees*, though it sunk afterwards into disrepute, had a religious origin. The *Gopis*, dancing to the flute of Krishna, is a matter of common knowledge among our people. The lower classes, men and women alike, indulge in dancing on festive or religious occasions. Companies of men and women may be seen strolling in the native quarters of the town for about a fortnight before the Dewalee festival, offering to sing and dance. The dancing, as it is ordinarily done, is primitive. There is scarcely any art in it, and not much of a variety. It is the opinion, however, of some Western experts that Indian dancing is capable of development and improvement, and that the graceful carriage of Indian women will lend itself readily to it. If an art of dancing can be evolved in India, retaining its essential Eastern features, I, for one, should not be sorry.

DIGN.

DISTURBANCE AT A MILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

On Monday afternoon, the Howrah police were called to quell a disturbance caused by some workmen in the Ganges Jute-Mill. It appears that a dispute arose between a European assistant of the mill and four workmen regarding the latter's wages, in the course of which the European assistant was assaulted by the mill hands, but was able to save himself from being seriously hurt. Four men were arrested.

LORD AND LADY PENTLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Lord and Lady Pentland returned to Madras this morning.

PEASANT GIRLS' VISIONS.

The simple country folk of the district of Alzonne are greatly concerned by the reports of miraculous happenings in the neighbourhood. Two peasant girls, Jeanne Perramond and Marcelle Jambert, declared to the great awe of the villagers, that on several occasions Joan of Arc has appeared them in a vision.

The matter was at once brought to the notice of the ecclesiastic authorities, and the two girls are daily accompanied to the banks of a brook where the incidents are said to have occurred. The more favoured of the two girls, Jeanne Perramond, has even gone so far as to compile a written record of the supernatural messages she states she has received.

In one of these the national heroine expressed a wish that a chapel should be built in her honour on the spot where she had appeared.

Marcelle Jambert professes the greatest scepticism on the subject of these messages which her friend claims to have been favoured with. Although she on several occasions has seen visions of Joan of Arc, she has never succeeded in entering into Communication with her.

Crowds of credulous visitors are being attracted to Alzonne by these stories.

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

GRAVELY FEARED IN ENGLAND.

APPEAL BY BIRMINGHAM MEN.

THE TROUBLE GROWS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has decided to send delegates to Liverpool to investigate the situation there, as the beginning of a national strike is feared.

The branches of the Union at Birmingham, where four thousand men are out, have passed a resolution appealing to all railwaymen to strike.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is estimated that 5,000 railwaymen in Liverpool will be on strike to-day. Seven goads-yards have been closed.

Twelve Midland Railway employees, at Birmingham, who refused to handle Liverpool goods, were dismissed, whereupon a thousand others went on strike. —Reuter.

THE RAND SENSATION.

DENIAL OF REVOLVER INCIDENT.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16.

Mr. Botha's secretary denies that any revolver was drawn at the Conference on July 5, or that General Botha or Mr. Smuts were in any way threatened. Dr. Krauze, who was also present, corroborates the secretary.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 17.

With reference to the incident in connection with the signing of the settlement of the strike.

General Smuts, in an interview, said he was not aware that any of miners' delegates came to the conference armed, and the police were not aware that peace had been concluded.

He added: The assertion of the delegates that they would have shot us, had the police fired in error, can only be regarded as an acknowledgment that they were prepared to commit murder.

General Botha's secretary explains that after the police had lowered their rifles one of the miners' leaders, addressing the crowd, said that if a shot had been fired and anyone hit, the leaders would have answered for it with the life of one of those inside the hotel, but no revolvers were produced nor were any Ministers threatened individually.—Reuter

MINER'S UNION RECOGNISED.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17.

At the instance of the Government the mining houses have agreed to recognise the Miner's Union, pending legislation on the status of unions.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

PRESIDENT HUERTA'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.

A message from President Huerta to Congress refers to the tenseness of the diplomatic relations between the Mexican Government and the United States Government, although luckily, adds the message, that is not the case with the people. The message expresses the hope that the negotiations, which have not yet been broken off, will result in a speedy solution of the differences. President Huerta promises to hold elections in October.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

In his message to Congress, President Huerta further recommended that no renewal should be made of orders to American warships to remain in Mexican ports, when the six months period, granted by Congress, expires next month.—Reuter.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION

GERMAN MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE PARTICIPATION.

LEIPZIG, Sept. 17.

At the conference of the Union of German Manufacturers, embracing fifty thousand firms, a strong resolution was adopted opposing participation in the San Francisco Exhibition and thanking the Government for its attitude.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY AT A COURT OF HONOUR.

BULLET RETURNED FOR A SLAP

LONDON, Sept. 16.

During the sitting of a court of honour of Landwehr officers in Berlin, Captain Westernhagen slapped the face of Professor Maas, the well-known painter, whom he accused of slandering him. Professor Maas, thereupon, shot Captain Westernhagen through the heart, killing him.—Reuter.

TALL CHIMNEY COLLAPSES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A chimney, 180 feet high, crashed in through the roof of Workington Ironworks, burying many workers. Five men were killed.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

TURKISH FRONTIER.

DEMOTIKA STILL IN DISPUTE.

FINAL REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.

The Turkish and Bulgarian delegates meet again to-day.

The discussions will be chiefly concerned with the possession of Demotika. When agreement on that subject is reached, the delegates will examine the demarcation of the frontier which has been fixed by military assessors as follows:—

Starting at Enos the line follows the course of the Maritza River and turns west in order to enclose Demotika, then northward, via Samana and Hadakeui. It turns eastward to the south of Mustpha Pasha and passes north of Kirk Kilisseh, ending at San Stefano on the Black Sea.

It is understood that the agreement will be referred to the Hague Court.—Reuter.

DUTCH REFORMS.

OBSTACLE TO FEMALE SUFFRAGE TO BE REMOVED.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.

Parliament was opened to-day.

The Speech from the Throne said that there was reason to hope that it would be possible shortly to replace the military administration in Atchin entirely by civil administration. The Speech announced an early revision of the Constitution in order to extend the suffrage to all Dunchmales of a certain age, with some exceptions, and to remove the obstacle to female suffrage.

The Bills to be introduced include old-age pensions for septuagenarians, the introduction of a general income-tax, the amendment of and increase in the succession tax, the construction of a warship for the defence of the East Indies, which will be chargeable to the Indian finances, the completion of the re-organisation of the military effectives and the partial draining of the Zuyder Zee.—Reuter.

NANKING INCIDENTS.

MORE WARSHIPS DISPATCHED.

TOKIO, Sept. 16.

In addition to the two cruisers which left on September 14, a squadron of destroyers has been ordered to-day to Nanking in anticipation of further outrages on the part of General Changhsun, whose dismissal is a *sine qua non* to the settlement of the incidents.—Reuter.

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

WORKMAN FINDS PARCEL OF GEMS IN THE STREET.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A workman, this morning, found in a street in Highbury, London, a parcel containing fifty-eight pearls. He delivered it to the police.

Mr. Mayer, the owner of the stolen necklace, identified the pearls as belonging thereto. There is now only one pearl missing.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S FIGHT.

OPENING OF THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sir Edward Carson has arrived in Belfast to inaugurate the autumn campaign against Home Rule tomorrow. He is accompanied by Mr. F. E. Smith, and will first make an inspection of the South Division of the Ulster Volunteer Force.—Reuter.

REPATRIATION OF SERVIAN PRISONERS.

SOFIA, Sept. 16.

The first batch of five hundred Servian prisoners has been sent to Servia.—Reuter.

A WIDESPREAD RIOT.

JUDGMENT PASSED ON 180 PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Sept. 17.

Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, additional Sessions Judge, who has been specially appointed by Government to conduct the trial of the accused in the Kanegala riot which took place on November 8, 1912, as the outcome of a quarrel between the Brahmins of Mugar and the Paraves of Kanegala, and as a result of which two men were killed and extensive damage done to houses and property, delivered judgment in the case yesterday.

His Worship was satisfied from the evidence that the two prominent accused Kasipathiah and Puttsubbegowda were guilty of having engineered the riot and incited the mob to acts of lawlessness.

His Worship passed the following sentences on the accused: Kasipathiah to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, Puttasubbegowda to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and seventy-one other accused to terms of imprisonment varying from 3 years to six months. One hundred and seven accused were acquitted.

A PRIEST'S INFAMY.

SHOCKING CHARGES BY THE POLICE.

QUESTION OF INSANITY RAISED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

A dentist, named Muret, has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. It is alleged that he rented with the Catholic priest, Schmidt, who has confessed to the murder of his mistress, an apartment in which the police have found forgers' equipment. The police are reticent on the subject of whether Muret is connected with the murder of the servant girl.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Mr. Feinberg, the Coroner, referring to the arrest of Muret, expressed opinion that the priest, Schmidt, was the master mind of a criminal association.

Schmidt was the assistant rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The police declare that he lived a double life; that he was a priest by day and a libertine by night. They also say that he was a money counterfeiter.

The Catholic authorities declare that Schmidt must have forged his ordination papers, and that he was a priest at Mainz, who was arrested at Munich for fraud and discharged as insane. —Reuter.

MISS MAUD ALLAN'S DANCES.

CALCUTTA POLICE REPLY TO EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

In a letter to the Commissioner of Police with reference to the performance of Miss Maud Allan, the Europeans Defence Association writes:

My Council wish to say that it does not come within their province to express any opinion or criticism with regard to this lady's dances in Western countries, but they feel it is undesirable that a lady of the British race should execute dances of such a character as are included in her repertoire in an Oriental country, especially in places where there is no means of controlling the personnel of the spectators. My council have ascertained that the opinion that the performances should not be permitted in India is widely held among Europeans of both sexes in Calcutta, and they venture to enquire whether it is not possible to withhold a license or take steps to prohibit the performances.

In the course of his reply the Officiating Commissioner of Police has written: Miss Allan's advance agent has not yet arrived in Calcutta, so he has not been able up to the present to obtain details as to the exact character of the dances which she will perform. In any case no special license is required to dance in public in this country, but if Miss Maud Allan comes to Calcutta her performances will be subjected to the usual police control as laid down in Section 62 a (3) of the Calcutta Police Act, a copy of which is attached.

The Section referred to gives the Commissioner power to prohibit performances which outrage morality and decency or are likely to inflame religious animosity, or otherwise lead to breaches of peace.

INDIANS AND PASSPORTS.

A Press Note issued yesterday says:—

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England, and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and counter signed by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

NEW ORGANISATION OF INFANTRY.

FOUR-COMPANY SYSTEM TO BE ADOPTED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

An Army Order announces that from October 1, the four-company organisation will be adopted in the Foot Guards and all regular battalions of infantry-of-the-line at Home and in the colonies.

Each company will be commanded by a mounted major or mounted captain with a captain as second-in-command. Each company will be divided into four platoons, commanded by subalterns or non-commissioned officers.

Detailed regulations will be published later.

The *Times* points out that it is not certain whether there will be four majors to each battallion or whether those absent will be seconded and their places filled.

The *Times* adds, "The order does not apply to India, to the Special Reserve, the Territorials or the Dominion Armies. Unless it is so applied we shall soon get into difficulties, comforted though we may be by the resuscitation of the blessed word 'platoon'."—Reuter.

FIGHT BETWEEN COUSINS.

ONE KILLED AND 13 INJURED IN AN AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Sept. 17.

A serious affray is reported from Sangrampore, near Diamond Harbour. Two cousins, Chowdury Mullah and Rajwan Mullah, had been engaged in litigation over a property which had been partitioned by the Alipore judge's court.

Chowdury Mullah was awarded a bathing ghat among other property. He shut the place against his cousin, whereupon the latter collected a gang and endeavoured to obtain possession forcibly.

A fight ensued and fourteen were injured, including Chowdury Mullah, who subsequently died from his wounds. Some of the rioters have been arrested.

Police inquiry is proceeding.

THE BESANT LETIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Sept 17.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, to-day, delivered concurring judgments in the appeal preferred by Mrs. Besant against the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell in the suit brought against her by Narayaniah for the custody of his two minor sons.

Their Lordships had reserved judgment on the preliminary question of jurisdiction, and they held to-day that the lower court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

An appeal has accordingly been posted to Wednesday the 24th inst.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Major-General Sir J. Bell, K. C. V. O., has resumed command of the Aden Brigade.

Commenting on the letter from the European Defence Association to the Government, on the subject of European doctors in the mofussil, the *Indian Medical Gazette* says:—"Medical men will not settle down in places where a livelihood is not to be obtained. Hence as pointed out by Flexner (in his Report on Medical Education, etc.), it becomes the duty of the Government to subsidise medical men in the interest of the Government servants. A man so subsidised becomes practically a Government servant. Therefore, we say, let the Government of India continue to use the Civil side of the I. M. S. for this work. That Service has never failed Government in the past. Will specially appointed medical men of equal standing be easily obtained for the Mofussil Civil Surgeoncies? We doubt it. I. M. S. men are obtainable, and if the Government of India goes further, it will only fare worse."

Sir John Fuller, Governor of Victoria, had a busy day in Colombo, on his return from a brief visit to an up-country estate, in which he is interested. On arrival in the morning he drove to the Galle Face Hotel, where Sir John and Captain Curwen, A. D. C. had rooms for the day. Later in the morning His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Beattie Crozier, A. D. C. to H. E. the Acting Governor of Ceylon, made a tour of Colombo by motor-car, and at his own request, was shown the fortifications of the Port. He was taken round these (Rockhouse Battery, Galle Face, &c.) by Lieut.-Col. L. D. Jackson, O. C. R. A., and all the defences were minutely explained to him. At midday His Excellency and Captain Beattie Crozier were joined by Captain Curwen, and motored to Mount Lavinia taking tiffin at the Hotel. The party motored back about 4 p.m. and Capt. Crozier accompanied them on board the "Macedonia."

Vitriol, used by her grandfather, a locksmith, was drunk in mistake for ginger beer by a small girl aged four years who lived at Wolverhampton.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TIBET ARMS CASE.

SENTENCE ON A EUROPEAN.

ADMITTED SALE OF ELEVEN PISTOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Percival Anthony Thorpe was charged with selling a number of pistols to a Tibetan named Nima, in contravention of the provisions of the Arms Act. The accused admitted selling eleven pistols.

The magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOLD PIRATES IN NO-MAN'S LAND.

STRANGE ADVENTURES ON CHAMELEON RIVER.

The bold, bad pirates of the River Lea have received a nasty check.

Six of these scourers of the aromatic main south-west of Hackney Marshes, in the neighbourhood of Carpenters-road, Straford, were observed by the alarmed inhabitants, stripped naked, at their fell business of pirating sugar for all they were worth—swimming the river (which is by no means of cerulean hue just thereabouts) and drying their spoil and themselves at a rare camp-fire on No-Man's Land. The ages of these desperadoes were anything from twelve to seventeen.

They were armed with imitation culverins and demi-culverins, bowie-knives (of wood), and horrid marlin-spikes, and they were all laying in a fine toothache for themselves. Then the tocsin of an adjacent glue-factory rang, swift-footed Metropolitan police sped across the Marshes from Eton Mission ground in the north and the Rabbage Bone Works in the south, surrounded the camp-fire, and collared the pirates, their swag (a very considerable poundage of lustious sugar), their arms and ammunition, and haled them before Justice. The youngest sinners, though they wept and implored more dignified punishment under the Black Flag, received a good sound birching. The elder and more hardened to crime, were fined a certain amount, which they paid out of their secret cache of doubloons, and pieces of eight down by Coltsfoot Creek.

HARD TO SCOTCH.

This piracy, declared the Cadi, as he grimly ordered the swishing, was a very serious matter in these days of progress and moral refinement. Was there much of it amid the creeks and the lagoons and the islands of the romantic River Lea? Unfortunately, yes, said the police—a piracy very hard to scotch. Pirates young and fragile, but very daring. And river-bank factories—particularly where tooth-some stuff like sugar was dealt with—were terribly hard sufferers!

And so indeed a "Daily News" inquirer found it when he made an astonishing tour of investigation in this salubrious neighbourhood yesterday afternoon. No-Man's Land they call it—where old Izaak's once beautiful, sparkling river breaks up into various wriggly branches south of Tottenham, and crawls like a family of perplexed worms down toward Stratford town. It is all the Lea actually, but each branch has a special name of its own "Channel Sea River," "City Mills River, "Lead Mills Stream," Waterworks River," and so on. And here, or here-abouts, the pirates ravage.

"You'd never catch'em more'n once in ten," said a bristly-bearded bargee to a Press" representative, "for this part of the world by reason of its dykes and its runs and its blind alleys and its holes for disappearing is as perfect a spot for piracy, or murder, or anything like that as anybody could wish for. Those young beggars what pinched the sugar would never have been nabbed but for their nakedness, which made'em bashful when they struck civilisation in their run. There are no police and no river patrols here because they couldn't possibly cover the ground sufficiently. So the pirates are given a free hand, until they become a bit too obstreperous at their thieving. And then traps are laid for'em; but they're that crafty that as often as not they get clear away with the bait!"

A PLACE TO SHUN.

No Man's Land is indeed a part of the world to marvel at—and to shun. It consists of vivid strips of green running slap into squalid little houses and back-ways with the Lea sulkily and dirtily twisting in and out of the alleys and amid the flats. There are acres of land here that belongs to nobody; in fact nobody would have it at a gift. All around the industrial clamour of the mighty East goes on day and night. There are belching chimneys, huge gas matters, clanking railway sidings, factories of weird commodities emitting weirder smells.

Close to where the ferocious pirates were captured the stately minarets of a carbonic acid gas factory are to be observed in the choking haze. Next door is a bone works, then a varnish works, then a glue factory, and so on. And the atmosphere is all gloom. Nothing to relieve the monotony of varnish, glue, and carbonic acid gas, and the dreadful reek of an energetic soap works. And yet the pirates plod on, pirating glue, and varnish, perhaps, but rarely soap. Then—oh, joy!—the sudden discovery of stacks upon stacks of sugar! What brave pirate could resist that after a glut of gum Arabic!

Yesterday's explorer sought in vain amid these uncharted seas for more ravagers, stripped or otherwise. The flats were so deserted as to give one the idea of some cheerless pre-creational expans of sheer waste. All the pirates had gone back to school. This recent rain amongst the sugar snatchers had scared all the coveys.

WHERE TO SEE "LIFE."

"Come along here on Saturday, sir," said a native. "and you'll find the crews not all full blast. But Sunday morning's the time to see Life hereabouts. There's rabbit coursing, whippet-racing, pitch-and-toss, football matches, *and* cock-fighting. All the fun of the fair, I'll give you my word. And nobody minds. Some of the cleverest three-card trick gents in careation come along here of a Sunday morning and make small fortunes out of the elegant umbrella business.

"There's more roguery and rascaldom to the square yard on No-Man's Land than anywhere else in London! And—would you believe it?—this was a simple, pleasant, airy spot when I was a youngster. I've caught good plump roach in the river just by Carpenters road—with a tight line and a blob o' paste; and rare sport it used to be, too. Roach—my word!

BIG SPEECH BY VICEROY.

GENERAL REVIEW OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS ON COLONIAL QUESTION.

THE COUNCIL AND PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

The Viceroy made an important and lengthy speech at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. His principal points were:—

He regretted the Balkan War, which however was inevitable, and expressed his admiration and respect for the Turks.

He emphasised Great Britain's support and assistance of Turkey, which might still be the second Mahomedan power of the world.

He advised Indian Mahomedans not to give an unreasonable interpretation to the idea of Islamic solidarity.

Regarding the position of Indians in the colonies, the Government of India would continue to urge their views until redress was obtained.

In its rate of material progress, he pointed out, India compared favourably with any of the principal countries of the world.

He spoke of the appalling increase of lowlessness in the Punjab, and of savage dacoities in Bengal. He regretted that in some of these students had been engaged. The evil influences to which these were exposed in colleges called for active co-operation on the part of the respectable bulk of the population.

Referring to the Cawnpore riot, he said there had been no change in the Government's policy towards the religious beliefs of the pople.

There was no foundation for the rumours that the Government looked with little favour on higher education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

H. E. the Viceroy said: Much has occurred since I last had the occasion of addressing you on public affairs I propose to avail myself of this opportunity to touch upon certain matters of importance in which my Council and public opinion in India may be interested. For many months past the horizon of Europe has been darkened by war and by fear of its extension to an internecine struggle between the great military nations of Europe such as the world has never yet seen. That such a dire and universal calamity has been averted as largely due to the tact, patience, and ability of a great statesman, Sir Edward Grey, and of other European statesmen, who were equally determined that the deplorable conflict on the Balkan should be localised. The dreadful war that has raged in the Balkans and the loss of life in the battle and also the disease and famine that it has entailed, must strike a chord of sorrow and regret in the hearts of all who have the least pretention to feelings of humanity and civilisation, and should serve as an object-lesson to the nations of the world of the horrors of war and the impossibility of foreseeing its ultimate consequences.

BALKAN WAR INEVITABLE.

It did not, however, require the gift of prophecy to foresee that the war between Turkey and the Balkan States had long been inevitable. I speak with some knowledge for, in addition to my close connection with Turkish affairs when head of the Foreign Office in London I have spent, during the course of my career in the diplomatic service no less than eight years in Turkey and three years in Bulgaria. The only chance of avoiding this war would have been to have accepted the disinterested counsels repeatedly urged upon Turkey by Great Britain and to have introduced such reforms in the Turkish provinces as would have satisfied the subjects of Turkey of different denominations who inhabited them. But during the reign of the former Sultan Abdul Hamid, other counsels prevailed. It was then that the seeds of all the present troubles were sown.

When the resolution of 1909 brought in constitutional Government the British Government welcomed the change since it held out hopes of a new era of justice, reform, and progress. and they gave the movement their encouragement and firm support. But again a situation arose at Constantinople which hastened the coming disaster.

ADMIRATION FOR TURKS.

I mention these things, not coldly but with profound regret, for I have a great admiration and respect for the Turks of the provinces amongst whom I have travelled and lived absolutely alone, both in Asia Minor and European Turkey, and have invariably received from them that courtesy and hospitality, that are inherent in their nature It is not they, however, who have controlled the distinies of Turkey. That admirable person, the Turkish soldier, is from all accounts the same brave, patient and obedient hero, that he ever was, but in this war he has never had a chance.

TURKEY'S CHANCE.

I have taken some trouble to recount these facts in order to show that Great Britain has for many years done her utmost to assist Turkey with disinterested counsel and strong moral support. To the last moment Great Britain did all that was possible to prevent the outbreak of war. Further more is stated by Lord Morley in the House of Lords, the British Government during the course of the war made representation to the belligerents on behalf of the Mahomedan population to an extent never done before. The British Government who fully realise the importance of the existence of Turkey as an independent Power and in view of the religious interests of the Mahomedans of India the necessity for the maintenance of the status quo as regards the holy places in Arabia are still anxious and ready to help the Turkish Government to introduce reforms and good Government and to consolidate the position of Turkey. There is absolutely no reason why Turkey, while pursuing a steady policy of reform, should not still be strong and powerful and the second greatest Mahomedan power in the world. Her recent reverses may, it is hoped, have the effect of awakening and regulating the administration of Turkey.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Turning to Persia, another Mahomedan power can only repeat what I have said in connection with Turkey viz that His Majesty's Government are sincerely desirous of seeing a strong Government in Persia that will introduce reforms and restore order in the provinces, especially in Southern Persia, where India has so many commercial interests at stake.

In proof of our disinterested attitude towards Persia we have recently lent that Government a considerable sum of money, of which a portion was earmarked for the creation of a force of gendarmerie under Swedish officers, and as soon as this force had come into being we withdrew one regiment of Central India Horse that had been dispatched to Shiraz for the protection of our Consulate. We have no desire to do anything in Persia to weaken its position of sovereignty and independence, and we sincerely hope that the anarchy which has prevailed for some years past in Southern Persia and which has entailed serious losses on British and Indian trade with Persia will be replaced in the near future by security and sound Government. We, therefore, welcome the creation of the gendarmerie under Swedish officers and wish it every success.

I am also glad to be able to announce that we have come to a friendly agreement with Turkey, which is mutually satisfactory to the advantage and best interests of the two Governments, in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia. I need here point out that such a consummation is a better proof than any declaration that I can make of the desire of the British Government to maintain the independance of Turkey and most friendly relations with the Power.

ADVICE TO MAHOMEDANS.

Now I would like to interpolate here one word of friendly warning and advice to the Mahomedan community of India, and that is not to forget that they form part of a Great Empire and not to give an unreasonable interpretation to the idea of islamic solidarity. I would also urge upon them in the most friendly spirit to do all in their power to cultivate calmness of judgment, self-restraint, and breadth of view in their consideration of questions affecting the foreign policy of the Empire as a whole. On our North-Western frontier peace has happily prevailed. There have been the usual inroads of outlaws and lawless tribesmen from across the Frontier which always entail some casualties amongst our troops and Frontier Militia, but I am glad to think that thanks to the energy and gallantry of our troops and Militia the raiders have suffered much more severely than our troops and have received no encouragement to continue their tactics.

IN TIBET.

In Tibet on our northern Frontier the situation has for some time been one of constant anxiety. The Chinese Government have been in conflict with the Tibetans who succeded in expelling the Chinese from Lhasa. At the same time there has been a good deal of fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans on the northern and eastern frontiers of Tibet, of which the details are somewhat obscure. In view of the fact that Tibet is actually on our northern frontier the Government of India have been unable to regard with equanimity the continually changing situation in that country, and a conference has, therefore, been summoned at Simla where accredited representatives of the Governments of China and Tibet will meet the representatives of the Government of India, and after due discussion will, it is hoped, succeed in coming to a decision upon the future status and limits of Tibet. In the northeast have established posts on our administrative frontier and have thus removed any cause for future conflict with China. It will thus be seen that as far as the Government of India are concerned our external relations are peaceful and satisfactory.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

I would now like to say a few words on the subject of the position of Indians in the self-governing colonies of the British Empire. I would preface my remarks by saying that this is a question to which the Government of India attach the greatest possible importance and in which I take a very deep interest. It is, however, an extremely difficult question to handle not only in view of the extreme sensitiveness of the Colonial Governments to any interference with their legislative independence in administrative matters, but also on account of the objections raised by inhabitants of the colonies to Asiatic immigration of any kind except indentured labourers. Nevertheless the Government of India fully recognise their responsibilities and that it is their duty to do their utmost to maintain the quality of our Indian fellow-subjects with our Colonial fellow-subjects and to lose no opportunity of bringing their views before the Government of the King-Emperor. I think that the Government of India may honestly claim that they have spared no efforts to protect the interests of our Indian fellow-subjects in the Colonies. Since the year 1910 we have been in constant correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of grievances of

the Colonies and we shall continue to urge our views until redress is obtained. We have, as Hon'ble members are perhaps aware, a Commission composed of a member of the Civil Service and an Indian gentleman of industrial experience, who, at the present moment, are visiting those Crown Colonies to which indentured emigration is still permitted, with a view to making a thorough investigation into the conditions of employment of Indians and generally into their position and treatment in those Colonies. We have not ignored the disabilities of Indians and their families in Canada and we have at last succeeded in obtaining that temporary permits to British Indian subjects desiring to visit Canada will be issued in all proper cases.

ENTRY OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

There are other points that we have submitted to the Secretary of State as requiring redress and we have laid special stress on the right of entry of the wives and children of Indians who have acquired Canadian domicile. The question of Indian immigration into South Africa is still under discussion with the Colonial Government and I am in hopes that some of the defects of the Bill recently passed by the Colonial Parliament may yet be remedied. What I wish to assure Hon'ble members of the Council and the Indian public generally is that the Government of India are keenly jealous of the welfare of our Indian fellow subjects in British Colonies and elsewhere, and that we watch carefully over their interests. We work quietly and steadily, and we believe that in this way our efforts are more likely to meet with success.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

Having dealt in a somewhat cursory manner with the external affairs of India I will now touch lightly on a few points connected with the internal affairs of this Empire. I am happy to think that the material prosperity of India has been quite phenomenal. During the year 1912 the imports of merchandise rose from £92 millions to £107 millions, while the exports rose from £160 millions to £164 millions and the total trade from £244 millions to £271 millions. These last figures show a net increase of £27 millions or 11 per cent. In rate of progression India therefore compares favourably with any of the principal countries of the world. In the present circumstances there is no reason why this prosperity should not continue, although it would be wise not to raise our hopes too high. I am glad to say that, treating India as a whole, peace and prosperity may be said generally to prevail but there has been, I am sorry to say, an appalling increase of lawlessness and of violent crime in the northern and western Punjab. The Lieutenant Governor, in a very able speech in August last denounced the situation as a blot on the administration and a disgrace to the community. He, at the same time, urged the co-operation of the people with authorities to remove this disgrace by using their influence to prevent crime and their knowledge to secure detection and punishment of criminals. Should such co-operation fail and the means of punishment prove inadequate the Local Government will not hesitate to propose such changes as may be necessary to secure protection of life and prosperity and to combat crime with success. I trust that with the co-operation of the people no such measures will be necessary.

INCREASE IN DACOITIES.

There has been elsewhere another centre of disturbance where I hope and trust that with the growing co-operation of the inhabitants normal conditions may be soon restored. I allude to the regrettable recrudescence of dacoities that has taken place during the past few months in the eastern parts of Bengal some of them being of a particularly savage character. I do not want to exagerate the importance of these deplorable incidents, but one may well ask the cause and origin of such acts in a Presidency where any excuse for disorder and unrest has been removed by the gracious announcements of the King-Emperor, and it would be difficult to find an answer to this enquiry. Some of these dacoities perpetrated by so-called 'Bhadralog' have been described as political dacoities. Personally, I fail to see any difference between an ordinary dacoity and a political dacoity. They are both crimes of a heinous description, while the perpetrators be they, Bhadralog or others, are all criminals of equal degree; the Bhadralog being if anything worse than the others, since from their position they have not the same temptation brought on by want and misery and from their education they ought to know better.

PRAISE AND BLAME FOR STUDENTS.

It is a source of profound regret to me that students from schools and colleges should on more than one occasion have taken part in such proceedings. Very different indeed was the conduct of those students from the schools and colleges and university of Calcutta who went to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers from the recent terrible floods who were in danger of death from hunger or drowning. Those are the young men whom we can honestly and heartily admire for their courage and endurance. I trust that some of those ill-advised young men who engage in decoities may take my words to heart and turn over a new leaf, for the injury inflicted on respectable families by the acts of some of their younger members, under the evil influence to which unfortunately they are often exposed in some of their schools and colleges, has become a serious matter in Bengal and calls for active co-operation on the part of the respectable bulk of the population with the authorities to ensure internal peace, without which it is impossible to secure the progress and development of the Presidency which we all desire to see.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT.

There have also been, as we all know, sad events at Cawnpore to which I am unable to refer since they are still subjudice, but I may be permitted to say that they have caused me deep distress and that I am full of sorrow for the innocent widows and orphans in the losses they have sustained. At the same time I wish to assure you that there is and has been absolutely no change in the policy of Government towards the religious beliefs and usages of the subjects of the King Emperor in India to whom freedom from molestation or disquiet by reason of their religious faith and the enjoyment of equal and imparial protection of the law in their religious observances are assured.

EDUCATION.

The deep interest that we all take in the progress of education in India induces me to make a few remarks on the subject. We have not forgotten His Majesty's inspiring message which still rings in our ears and I and my Government will leave no stones unturned to realise the nopes enshirened in that gracious utturance. From the very outest I and my Government have been deeply interested in all that goes to develope and improve education in India. When I assumed charge of the office of Viceroy the total public expenditure on education was just less than 4 crores of rupee. Since that date grants have been made by my Government to Local Governments to the extent of 4 crores 79 lakhs non-recurring and 1 crore 15 lakhs recurring. This is but the beginning of a policy which we hope to develope as rapidly as the financial situation permits. In view of these facts and of the actions of myself and my Government I am somewhat surprised to see in certain quarters hints and statements of suspicions that we contemplate the arrest or extinction of highor education. Out of the grants that I have mentioned a sum of over 125 lakhs non-recurring and over 27½ lakhs recurring has been allotted for university, college and secondary education, not without criticism from some sides, that higher and secondary education should look after themselves and that the entire resource of the State should be concentrated on primary education. Our policy has been laid in the resolution of the February 21 and I challenge anyone to say that it is not both liberal and progressive.

A HIGH IDEAL.

You may rest assured that there is absolutely no foundation whatever in the rumours that my Government looks with little favour on higher education whether in secondary schools or in colleges or in universities. We have set before ourselves a high ideal. We desire to give the young generation of India by means of improved education as good a chance in life as we Englishmen have received. We desire above all to cultivate high intellectual and moral character in institutions where the general tone is one of sound learning and the instruction tempered by healthy emulation in sports. At the same time I would wish that the youth of India should be taught wisely and well to be truly patriotic to serve their country with unselfish devoting to appreciate to the full their own great historical traditions and to take a pride in belonging to the land in which they were born. As a father myself I can sympathise with the parents of India in their aspirations for the children. I hope to see the young generation of the schools and universities of this land grow up into honest, able and clever men, who will play their part, not only in the administration but also in the social moral and material development of this great Empire with a clear perception of responsibility and a true appreciation of their duty to the Empire, their families and to themselves, and when I think of the students whom I have had the pleasure of seeing in different parts of India and with many of whom I have had the advantage of conversation, I am filled with a feeling of hope and enthusiasm. It is to the students that my heart goes out and I feel that no sacrifice is too great for their welfare and for their education for with them and their posterity lie the future of this land and the destiny of India. With these few remarks I conclude and I now declare this Session adjourned.

The Council adjourned sine die.

NEW MEASURES.

BILL DEALING WITH MOTOR TRAFFIC.

It being the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council there was a large attendence of visitors.

After interpeleations the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam explained that since the last meeting he had received notice of amendments and a request to defer the consideration of the Civil Procedure Code Bill and the General Amending and Repealing Bill to the Delhi session, and this suggestion had been accordingly accepted.

Sir Reginald Craddock, in introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Code, referred to Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill for the protection of minor girls, which was introduced last year, when a Government measure was foreshadowed, the present bill being the result. Sir Reginald said that the Government measure was no disparagement of non-official efforts, but it was their best possible recognition. He explained the existing law, and pointed out that experience had shown the loop holes in it. After dealing at length with the provisions of the new Bill, he said hoped the amendments would meet with the approval of the Council. He detailed at length the "rescue" provisions of the measure, and referred to the question of the dedication of minor girls, claiming that a change would prevent the dedication of girls below sixteen. In concluding, Sir Reginald claimed that the Bill marked a substantial advance in the protection of minor girls and hoped societies for the protection of minors would come into existence in important centres.

WARM SUPPORT FOR THE BILL.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, in supporting the Bill, when he spoke on Mr. Dadabhoy's Bil observed the last year he said he welcomed the announcement made by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of Government that Government was going to interfere and introduce a Bil which would have the effect of giving some legislative protection to minor girls on the lines suggested in the Bill brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholker. As they were not in in Council that day, he, as belonging to the provinces to which they belonged, took that opportunity of welcoming the new measure. All right-minded men were convinced that it was not the intention of Government to go against the declared intention of the people in religious matters and they would be ready to give the measure a warm welcome, confident in the belief that it was conceived in the interests of the people concerned.

The Hon Mr. Chaznavi said: he had great pleasure in seconding the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock for leave to introduce the Bill. As it was not customary to circulate Bills before their introduction he confessed that on first looking at the agenda he felt inclined to think that the amendment with regard to the Code of Criminal Procedure had reference to the removal of certain hardships which the mukthairs suffer under Section 4 (R) of the Criminal Procedure Code as it now stands. Since this was not the object of the amendment I proposed in the near future, with his Lordship's permission and that of the Council, to move for leave to introduce a short Bill to amend that and other sections.

In the Bill now before them he recognises with great satisfaction certain objects which Mr. Dadabhoy had in view when he introduced his Bill for the protection of women and girls. Sir Reginald Craddock promised in his speech last year that the amendment in the existing law was with regard to Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code and another amendment was with regard to Section 552, in which it was proposed to raise the age at which female children abducted or unlawfully detained might be restored to their lawful guardians instead of their being merely set at liberty, when between under 14 and 16 years of age. He thanked him for having fulfilled that promise.

GERMAN SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

He (the speaker) suggested that the age should be raised from 16 to 18. That was the age which was laid down by the English Law. He was convinced that no female belonging mostly to the lower classes below the age of 18 was in a position to judge correctly for herself and to protect herself from the wiles and temptations which was placed in her way. Last year he drew the attention of the Council to a system which prevailed in Germany, namely the "Sitzen Polize." of the moral police. If on an examination of that system it was found to work satisfactorily in this country he would be inclined to prefer that to any amendment of the Indian Penal or the Criminal Procedure Codes. He therefore invited Sir Reginald Craddock to collect information with regard to that system.

APPEALS FOR RESCUE HOMES.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, in supporting Sir Reginald Craddock's motion said that the Bill dealt with a standing scandal. He was connected with the Press for over a generation, and had agitated for a measure like the one now under consideration. Without criticising the details, he claimed that the object of the bill would meet with the approval of the entire community. He referred to the rescue home at Dacca and hoped that his contrymen would establish rescue homes for fallen women.

Mr. M. S. Das, in supporting the Bill, associated himself with Mr. Bannerjee in hoping that the public would come forward to establish homes for rescue of women. He referred to the procedure for the circulation of the Bill.

The president intervened and asked the member to confines himself to the bill.

Mr. Das said he had no further observation to make.

The Bill was then introduced.

MOTOR TRAFFIC BILL.

In introducing the Motor Vehicles Consolidation Bill, Mr. H. Wheeler said, "It may at first sight appear that the Bill now to be introduced is somewhat in principle with that, which the Hon'ble the Home Member has explained to the Council, since in place of six existing provincial Acts current in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab and Burmah, it is thought to substitute one general Imperial Act in which will be incorporated the one small existing Imperial Act dealing with the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles which was passed by this Council at the last Simla session.

"But the justification of this course is to be found in the circumstances of the development of motor traffic in this country. This has been gradual and the dates of the provincial Acts which range from 1903 to 1911 seem to point to the manner in which the need of legislation was felt in different provinces as time went on. In the early days of motor cars there was good reason for allowing each local council to legislate on the subject, according to whether an Act was found necessary or not. Experience was thus gained and no very great inconvenience was felt.

"But conditions are now changing. The use of motor cars is extending rapidly, as is shown by the Customs statistics of the value of motor vehicles imported. Thus to take the last five years only, we find that in 1908-09 it was, roughly, Rs. 43 lakhs. In the succeeding year thre was a small advance to Rs. 47 1-2 lakhs. The year 1909-11 saw a large jump to Rs. 73 1-4 lakhs, while the figures in the next year went up to Rs. one crore and in 1912-1913 to over 1 1-4 crores. That is a very marked and speedy development. More people are using cars every year, and as we can see in the papers, motor journeys throughout the country are growing in popularity.

MORE MOTOR TOURISTS.

"There is also the international aspect of the case, as exemplified by last year's Bill to which I have referred. It seems probable that outside tourists will resort in growing numbers to this mode of locomotion and they will naturally ask for reasonable facilities. Motorcars now recognise no provincial boundaries and it seemed every day desirable, both from the point of view of the public and the traveller, that the main features of the law on the point should be embodied in one Act and not be governed by diefferent provisions in different Provinces.

"In details it is not desired that there should be absolute uniformity as these must be influenced largely by local conditions, and a wide provision is reserved to local Governments with this in view.

"But there are certain provisions which may well be of general application, and an important power is taken in Clause 10 to grant licenses which will be valid in more than one province, provided that they are in accordance with such restrictions and conditions as the Governor-General in Council may precribe. That clause should prove of considerable convenience to those who desire to tour. We have proceeded upon the basis of existing Acts and endeavoured to embody what was best in them. The Bill is divided into five parts: part 2nd comprises those provisions which are of general application which are designed broadly for the protection of the public. They cover the minimum age at which a person shall be allowed to drive, the duties of motor-vehicles in stopping for the proper regulation of traffic and a penalty for breaches of these regulations, and reckless driving. The public everywhere are entitled to the benefit of these restrictions.

AGE OF DRIVERS.

"It will be seen that the minimum age limit for drivers has been put at sixteen, and that is a point on which the advice of Local Governments is particularly invited. In the majority of Provincial Acts the age is 18, and that is the limit in the rules made under the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act. In England the age is 17 for ordinary motor cars and 14 for motor cycles, and 16 has been suggested as a compromise between the two limits. Eighteen may be unnecessarily high in this country, while fourteen seems undesirably low for the prospect of youthful scorches on motor cycles may be disquieting.

"Part 3 deals with licensing and control, and I have already referred to one important point in Clause 10. Otherwise local Governments are given power, after previous publication, to make rules for all the important contingencies governing the traffic which are indicated in the existing Acts. It is true that the details of these rules may vary, but if framed under one Act they are more likely to be on more similar lines than is the case at present. Part 4 follows the Motor Car Vehicles International Circular Act of last year, and part 5th contains miscellaneous provisions as to the arrest of offenders, the cognisance of offenders, and the cancellation and suspension of licenses.

AN IMPORTANT PROVISION.

"The last provision is important, and like those in part 2, it is intended to prevent unsuitable persons from driving to the risk of the public and themselves. The extent of the Act will be general except as regards Part 3 which is confined in the first place to the areas in which a licensing system is already in force. Other local Governments may extend it to their own jurisdiction if they see fit, and conversely under Clause 14, local Governments may exclude specified areas and specified vehicles from the operation of Part 3. Most of the present Acts extend throughout the province to which they relate, but some of them, for instance Bengal and Burma Acts, do not, and the power of exemption is intended to most special cases which apparently may arise.

"Such briefly is the main intention of the Bill, the object of which is to ensure greater simplicity in the law and to promote the convenience of motorists generally while safeguarding the rights of the public. As I have already said, it is the outcome of a comparison of the various provincial Acts, and no doubt its examination in the provinces will show how far its provisions are adequate for local needs or require to be amplified or modified.

DECENTRALISATION.

Sir Reginald Craddock, in introducing the Decentralization Bill, referred to the recommendations of the Hobhonse Commission, and pointed out that the Delegation Bill of 1911 was withdrawn. He said that the Decentralization Bill was the only other alternative. All departments had carefully prepared the measure and this would now be submitted to the criticism of local Governments and administrations.

QUESTIONS.

Sir T. R. Wynne replying to Mir Asad Ali's question with regard to the want of third class railway accomodation said:—"Government is not prepared to admit that third class passengers have to endure hardships for want of sufficient accomodation especially during fairs and festivals.

Major General Birdwood replying to Mir Asad Ali's question regarding the raising of an Indian volunteer force said: Government do not consider it advisable to raise a purely Indian volunteer force from among the warlike races of India, for whom the Indian Army affords ample opportunity to sustain their material qualities.

Sir T. R. Wynne in the course of his reply to Mr. Vijayaraghave Acharia's question regarding the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway said: The strike caused no loss in revenue of any importance on the railways concerned, the temporary loss due to impeded traffic having been subsequently made good. The Railway Board received no representations from the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, appealing for intervention, except a single telegram purporting to have been despatched by some porters at Bangalore. Communications purporting to represent the claims of the railway staff were also received from the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The Railway Board saw no reason to intervene and left it to the railway administration to deal with the strike Its rapid termination fully justified the attitude taken by the Railway Board. The information in possession of Government is to the effect that since the strike the membership of the Amalgamated Society has largely decreased.

LEGISLATION ON USURY.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr. Ghuznavi's question regarding the proposed Usury Bill said:—"The question of legislation on the subject of usury has been before the Government of India on more than one occasion and is at present occupying their attention. No assurance can however be given whether such legislation will or will not be undertaken."

Sir T. R. Wynne replying to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's questioning railway rates and expenditure said:—As regards the other questions asked by the Honorable member alterations have from time to time been made in the last ten years in railway rates in respect of both passenger and goods. Statistics however are not available which would readily enable an estimate to be made of the effect of such alterations upon revenue. I also regret that owing to the immense amount of work involved there would be great difficulty in furnishing the Hon'ble member with a list of the items in which rates were raised and of those on which they were reduced.

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to the question by Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana regarding smoking of cheap cigarettes:—So far as Government is aware there is no evidence that cheap cigarettes are injuriously effecting the health of the people in India more than other forms of smoking, and it is not proposed to make the enquiry suggested.

AGRICULTURISTS IN CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT POONA CONTINUE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DRY CROP CULTIVATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

The Agricultural Conference met at the Council Hall this afternoon, Sir Richard Lamb again presiding.

The first item on the agenda was the following resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Arthur:—That this Conference is impressed by the results obtained at the College Farm in dry crop cultivation on land of no particular quality, that it is of opinion that those results are within the reach of the average Deccan cultivator: that it recommends that early and systematic steps be taken to bring to the notice of the agricultural population of the Deccan districts, the results which they themselves might obtain with the necessary knowledge and application; that to this end the Director of agricultural visitors over the Farm, and that the Collectors, District Local Board and agricultural associations in districts within easy reach of Poona be asked to organise visits of representative and intelligent agriculturists from all parts to the College Farm to see the results and the methods by which they are obtained and to carry back news to their homes.

Hon. Mr. Arthur said:—I cannot help feeling that so far as the mass of the population is concerned the College Farm is at present waiting its sweetness on the desert air. There it is as a monument of what the day crop in this part might be and there are the neighbouring fields as a monument of what it is. You show the private fields adjoining the farm with their stunted jawari and bajri of which you can see the counted part any day in any village of the Deccan, and you were able to compare them with the jawari and the bajri on the College Farm lands. I ask you to picture to yourselves what the Deccan might become if every cultivator took the same care of his land Mr. Smart has very kindly and promptly met my wishes. So far as his Department is concerned he is arranging to place an officer from Monday next on special duty for the purpose of showing the Farm to agriculturist visitors. The problem then is to get representative visitors from all parts. I propose to make a beginning by asking the Collectors of adjoining districts to send leading agriculturists, taluka by talukas, say 50 a day, or as many as the College authorities can manage during the next month.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The conference proceeded to deal with the report of the sub-committee appointed for the purpose embodying the suggestions of members.

The first resolution was on the milk supply of Indian cities which was condensed into the following recommendations:—the establishment of herd-books for the principal milking breeds, either by associations or by Governments through the Agricultural Department; the co-operation of the hereditary chiefs, Sardars, inamdars and other large landowners and gentlemen in maintaining herds of milch buffaloes and cattle, in which improvement could be continually taking place; the holding of shows of milch cattle and buffaloes in the milk producing centres with substantial prizes; the collection of data with regard to the best breeds for each part of the Bombay Presidency.

This was unanimously adopted, as was one that Government should pass a law empowering the District Local Boards to raise an agricultural cess of one pie per rupee on land revenue every year to be expended in schemes approved by the Agricultural Department.

The third resolution was that Government be asked to nominate persons as representing purely agricultural interests to give evidence before the Committee on weights and measures, and that they empower Municipalities and District Local Boards to establish cotton markets and markets for other agricultural products as gul, on similar lines to those lately established in Egypt.

This was adopted with some slight alteration in wording, and the last resolution, which recommended the development of co-operation in agriculture, met with unanimous approval.

SOME VALUABLE PAPERS.

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION.

A number of interesting papers having special reference to the agricultural conditions of this Presidency, were read at the Agricultural Conference at Poona and below we publish extracts from a selection of them.

In the course of a paper on "The Development of Co-operation in Agriculture," Mr. V. H. Gonesalli, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, stated.

In this Presidency, we have at present more than 500 Credit Societies. It is a matter for satisfaction that some of our societies can compare very favourably with the best of societies elsewhere; what is more important, however, is not the number of societies that we have got, but the knowledge we have now gained, through experience, of conditions which should precisely obtain in places where it will be possible to organise good societies.

It seems to me that the time has now come, not only for pushing the organisation of Rural Credit Societies forward, but for starting pioneer societies in respect of other forms of co-operation.

In the case of co-operative manure supply, two societies have been already registered and are in working order. There is also considerable scope for another class of societies, viz. societies for supplying seed and food grains to cultivators Next to the need of loans at easy rates the need that undoubtedly is felt most acutely by the small cultivator is the need of good seed on reasonable terms. Only the more substantial ryots store their own seed; those who are poorer and more backward usually have to obtain it from their sowkar on such terms as he chooses to impose with the result that they get bad seed at an exorbitant price. Another type of societies may be organised with the object of securing steady and profitable market for the producers of milk and ensuring pure milk supply to towns. There is now a movement afoot in Kalyan Taluka for organising the "Agris" cultivators who produce milk and supply it to Bombay. Within a distance of 2 miles from Kalyan and Dombivli Stations, there are at least 500 cultivators who keep in all about 1,000 baffaloes. As each cultivator takes his milk separately to Bombay, the cost of marketing the milk is out of all proportion to its value, and he therefore adulterates it with water. It is quite possible to give an impetus to the developement of the milk industry of the Kalyan Taluka by organising Co-operative Milk Supply Societies among the Agris. A Society may be started for a group of 5 or 6 adjacent villages and a milking shed put up at a central place within the group to which the members may be required to bring their animals for milking by a trained man kept by the Society. We may organise co-operative sale of cultivators' produce; we may purchase co-operatively agricultural machinery for common use; we may start co-operative stores; we may establish co-operative depots for collecting eggs and transmitting the same to centres of consumption; and so on.

FODDER STORAGE.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., in a paper entitled "A (Kadbi) Fodder Co-operative Society." read some rough notes on a Fodder Co-operative Society to be run by the villagers themselves. The entrance fee he said should be Re. 1, shares Rs. 10 either in cash or in kind. Deposits of Kribi to be received only from the ryots who have raised kribi. Briefly his scheme was this:—If ryots agree to hand over surplus fodder to the society for safe storage and sale at favourable prices a society should be formed with a managing committee duly elected of not less than 5 persons who will arrange to (1) store in the best manner possible good fodder rejecting bad or grubby fodder. (2) give receipts to ryots of amount of fodder received in weight. (3) keep record with note of market price at time of deposit, watch market, sell when prices have nearly reached the limit. (4) pay money to depositor after deducting an amount of pay at least 6 per cent to any cash cultivator and to pay working expenses.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I. C. S. Acting Director of Agriculture, described "The establishment of cotton markets in Egypt." His brief but important paper was as follows:—

Lord Kitchener has done much for agriculture in Egypt but one of the most useful measures for the benefit of the cultivator which he has introduced is the establishment of cotton markets. This paper gives a brief account of the management of these markets with a view to induce Municipalities and District Local Boards in this Presidency to follow the example of Egypt. The control and financing of the markets is in the hands of Municipal or Provincial Councils according to their location. The market consists of a space of about one acre enclosed by a wooden fence which costs about Rs. 770 to make. Within it a wooden shed with two or three compartments is erected to accommodate the market superintendent or other employees, this costs from Rs. 310 to 460. In the centre of the market stands the official weighing machine, with post and cover complete, costing about Rs. 150, and by its side is a shed about 60 feet long by 35 feet wide, for protection against sun and rain. In a conspicuous position near the entrance and facing inwards is erected a large signboard on which is marked up daily with large enamelled tin figures, like those used for the score at a cricket match, the opening price of cotton on the Alexandria Exchange together with the previous day's price for purposes of comparison. Should the price rise or fall more than about 12 annas in the course of the morning a further telegram is sent from Alexandria.

The prices are official and the Telegraph Department render a monthly account for the tele rams. Besides, a circular is despatched every afternoon from the head-quarters of the National Bank, giving the day's prices for every grade of cotton, cotton seed and of contracts. For this the Bank is paid Rs 92-4-0 a month by Government. In this way the cultivator has accurate information as to the latest prices and is not dependent on the buyer who is often unscrupulous.

The staff is composed of:—A market Superintendent on from about Rs. 75 to 95 a month for 6 months. A doorkeeper on about Rs. 46 a month for six months. One watchman on about Rs. 17 a month for 6 months. One watchman on about Rs. 17 a month for 12 months.

At markets receiving about 30,000 lbs of cotton a day an official weigher on about Rs. 62 a month for 6 months is engaged; at smaller markets the superintendent acts as weigher. The cultivator can have his cotton weighed direct on the official machine or verify weights recorded by public weighers who are allowed to charge from 2 1-4 to 4 1-2 annas and work in the market. In addition to public weighers, cotton experts are allowed to work in the market. The entrance fees charged are 1 1-4 annas a cantarll practically 100 lbs, and 1-2 anna for every additional half cantar, and no charge is made for weighing on the official machine. The money is collected at the door by the doorkeeper, who judges by the size of the sack what fees to collect as nearly all cotton is brought in large backs weighing about 1 1-2 cantars. A demurrage charge is levied in busy markets for cotton left there, at the rate of half an anna for 24 hours in the case of merchants after purchase or for 48 hours after entrance in the case of the cultivator.

Small stores and offices are erected in many markets for the use of merchants. They are not allowed to project more than 23 feet from the fence along which they are built. The Council either erects the stores, and charges about Rs. 154 for the season for each one measuring 23 by 16 feet, or lets the space at from 6 3-4 annas to Rs. 1-6 1-2 per area of 10 1-2 sq. feet.

Some of the markets are being used for distribution of cotton seed on behalf of the Agricultural Department and a commission of 6 3-4 annas per 5 1-2 bushels is paid to the Council. The Khedivial Agricultural Society use the markets as agents for the sale of their chemical manures, for which the Council gets a commission of about 5 annas 8 pies on every bag sold.

An inquiry has been made recently by the Department in many of the cotton centres of this Presidency as to the system by which the cultivators market their cotton and it has been found to be most unsatisfactory. The crop is either sold before it is picked, generally to great disadvantage or it is brought to bunyas in the bazaar with or without the intervention of a middleman. The weighments are reported to be dishonestly made in many cases and owing to his ignorance and illiteracy the cultivator is deceived as to the real market rates. The laxity allowed in the use of weights and measures in India and the consequent loophole for all kinds of trickery have been a source of amazement to me, ever since I investigated the subject many years ago, and I am astonished that the agricultural community have endured these abuses so long. The only district where any attempt has been made to stop them is, as far as I am aware, East Khandesh.

LESSONS FROM IRELAND.

Mr. Smart also read a paper on "The Organisation of Agriculture by the Department of Agriculture in Ireland, and its application to the condition of the Bombay Presidency." After describing Irish conditions he said:

I would give District Local Boards the power by a Special Act to raise an agricultural rate of one pie to 3 pies in the rupee on the land revenue or 1 12th to 1-4 of the local rate levied at present and to appoint a Committee composed partly of its own members and party of members of Taluka Local Boards. I would suggest that the Committee be constituted as follows:—1-2 the members elected by the District Local Board from its own members, 1-4 elected by Taluka Local Boards from their own members and 1-4 nominated by the Collector from persons specially interested in agriculture. Government might contribute 1-2 to 2-3 rds the amount raised by the District Local Board towards each scheme of agricultural advancement adopted by the Committee, and approved by the Department in addition to paying the salary and allowances of the existing Divisional Inspectors of Agriculture and their staff and of the District Agricultural Overseer. These officers would serve as links between the Department and the Agricultural Committees. When 10 out of 19 districts in the Presidency had appointed Agricultural Committees and raised a rate, I would appoint a Provincial Council of Agriculture composed of members elected by the District Agricultural Committees—say, one member for every 5,000 rupees raised in any district—and of which the Director of Agriculture, the Deputy and Extra Deputy Directors and certain members of the Agricultural College staff should be ex-officio members. The Council should have the power to invite to its deliberations any experts in agriculture or trade whenever it thought fit. It would sanction the allocation of contributions from Government to Agricultural Committees, consider representations from them and serve as an advisory and controlling authority in all matters connected with the administration of the Joint Funds.

The Director and the Department must retain exclusive control of all experimental work, but, inspite of the fact that I am a sun-dried bureaucrat, specially cured by some year's service in Upper Sind, I believe that the advancement of agriculture amongst the agricultural community can be secured only by the closest co-operation with the rayats and their leaders who must be given, subject only to such restrictions as exist in Ireland, the control of the money which they raise voluntarily. Many will object that no District Local Board will come forward to raise a local rate of even one pie: that the imposition of such a rate would be unpopular and that Agricultural Associations should perform the functions of the Agricultural Committees which I propose. No one would have believed that in a poor country like Ireland much poorer, taking everything into account, than this Presidency a voluntary rate would be imposed by every Council within two years of the passing of the Act. If the nature of the scheme proposed and the benefit to be derived by the cultivators be explained to them I believe that in certain districts of the Presidency there will be no difficult in raising a cess of one pie and that other districts would soon follow suit.

The establishment of Agricultural Committees will not mean the death of Agricultural Associations in the Presidency any more than it has meant this in Ireland. The Associations in Ireland have received support and a new lease of life from the establishment of the Committees, and there is plenty of work remaining for Associations to carry out, which is suited to their constitution. I refer to such activities as the holding of shows, the publication of agricultural literature, the holding of meetings at which papers are read and discussed and the undertaking of small experiments by members. In the future I hope to see Associations established to encourage the breeding and registration of pedigree stock; for the improvement of horticulture and the packing and marketing of fruit; for the establishment of a breed of poultry worthy of the name and for many other objects.

Other papers were "The spacing of plants" by Mr. H. V. Gole, "The cultivation of oranges and Onud Fruits" by Messrs. W. Burns and H. P. Paranjpe, "The Uses of Improved Implements in Farming" by Mr. G. K. Kelkar, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture.

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GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

NORWEGIAN POLITICS.

As will be remembered, the last elections to the Storthing brought the Radical Party such a large majority that, contrary to their expectations, they saw themselves in a position to take over the cares of office without having to rely on the support of the Social-Democrats, with whom one member of the Government, at least, Costberg, the Minister of Justice, has many views and ideas in common. If we glance back at what has been achieved during the first session of the newly elected Storthing, we see that all the legislative measures adopted were of a more or less anti-monarchical nature. The withdrawal of the royal right of veto was followed by a Bill for abolishing the Norwegian orders of knighthood which proposal only narrowly failed to secure the necessary majority of two-thirds. It is now suggested to deprive the King of the right of opening and proroguing Parliament, but the debate on this subject could not be concluded before the end of the session. It is difficult to realise the real object of all this anti-monarchical legislation. It must be borne in mind that Norway has the most democratic constitution of all countries in Europe, and even the most advanced Democrat must admit that under such circumstances, it must be to the interests of the country to leave the King sufficient power to be able to act as a kind of brake in the event of a dangerous political crisis arising, or of the country being threatened with premature political experiments. Furthermore, it seems very unwise for a country which has only just consolidated its political position, without the least necessity, to embark on a policy of constitutional changes which can only lead to unrest and troubles of all kinds, and which must make it extremely difficult for dynasty and people to grow accustomed to one another. But, unfortunately, there are elements among the electors of Norway who never enquire as to whether a measure is wise or foolish, serviceable or not, but who merely judge in accordance with the extent to which it favours the democratic cause.

Democratic fanaticism is one of the original evils from which the people of Norway are at present suffering; the second one is a no less fanatical nationalism. The Norwegians are truly a wonderful people on the whole, they are highly dissatisfied with their national life and with the state of their politics. They are constantly subjecting everything to the severest criticism, but, at the same time, they are affected with an unreasoning form of nationalism, which either finds expression in national arrogance or in an unhealthy mistrust of other nations. Anyone who knows the country well must be constantly encountering the symptoms of this evil. In economic life this feeling has led to a most remarkable state of fear lest Norway should become the prey of other nations; this dread shows itself in the form of a number of legislative enactments which render it practically impossible for either foreign capital or foreign enterprise to play any part in the economical development of the country. It is well-known that important economic projects, which would do much to promote the welfare of the country, are held in abeyance by the fact that foreign capitalists have not the confidence in Norwegian methods and Norwegian politics to take the necessary risks. This is the more unfortunate for Norway, as in this manner her people are deprived of all opportunity of learning how to deal with industrial enterprise on a large scale. Similar in its origin is the almost ridiculous suspicion that prevails of all foreign nations. This particular form of suspicion invariably finds expression on the occasion of the visits of foreign fleets to Norwegian waters, as witness what took place this year on the occasion of the visit of some German ships-of-war. What perfectly ridiculous articles appeared in the Norwegian Press! Serious warnings were uttered with regard to the taking of secret soundings at forbidden spots, whereas, as a matter of fact, anybody can purchase the official Admiralty Charts, which contain all necessary details of this kind in a most exact and reliable manner, for a trifling sum of money. Then again, what an uproar was made concerning a more or less harmless incident that took place in the harbour of Bergen, and for which the foreigners concerned were certainly in no way to blame! The role ascribed by Norwegian patriots, in newspaper articles, to Norway in a future war that is to take place in the North Sea, would gladden the hearts of the humorists who write for *Punch*, could the necessary data fall into their hands. Nevertheless, this whole state of affairs has its serious side. The Norwegians have for decades past enjoyed the reputation in Scandinavia of being continual disturbers of the peace from a political point of view, and now their unpopularity is spreading to other lands, and they are gaining a reputation that may prove a serious matter to them, should they ever want a friend in time of need.

When we say "the Norwegians" it is for want of a better expression, for it must be admitted that the educated classes of the country regard the present states of politics with the eyes of despair. These latter elements which represent all that is best in the country, are excluded, by the recent Radical victory from having any voice in current legislation, and have thus become the victims of a narrow spirit of intolerant party politics, which emanate from an inexperienced and one might well say, ill-educated clique of small landholders, who have all the narrow prejudices of their class. The more rational sections of the Norwegian people are looking forward with melancholy forebodings to the Jubilee year of 1914, when the hundredth anniversary of Norwegian Independence is to be celebrated throughout the whole country. Unless appearances are deceptive, everything points to the fact that the exhibition to be held in Christiania is likely to be completely put in the shade by the Baltic Exhibition to be opened by Sweden at Malmo in the course of the same year. It is only too much to be feared that the prevailing spirit of intolerant nationalism will find, in the coming proceedings, fuel with which to promote a still greater feeling of unwholesome excitement. In reality there is nothing more needful to the development of Norway than a period of calm and careful political work, entirely disassociated from the extreme views of either the Democratic or the Nationalist party.

DANGER OF SANDSTONE GREAT BUILDINGS IN OUR MODERN CITIES.

Unfortunately, experience has shown that sandstone, excellent as it is from many points of view as a material for great structures, no longer shows the durability that distinguished it in former times. The fact that even the best quality of sandstone evinces a tendency to splinter in the course of a very few years, and that cathedrals which have stood for centuries require constant attention to those parts of their architecture that are carried out in sandstone, has been observed for the last 30 years. The most reliable experiences of this kind have been made with Cologne Cathedral, as the work of continuation lasted from 1842 to 1880. King Ludwig of Bavaria made the City of Cologne a present of 10,000 cbm. of the best Bavarian sandstone for this purpose. But, contrary to all expectations, this material decayed so rapidly that the masonry made from it has already had to be entirely replaced, and that several hundred thousand marks have been spent on repairs. As a result of long years of experience, the Cologne architect Hertal has come to the conclusion that even the best quality of sandstone proves a most unenduring and unreliable building material for lofty structures in industrial towns. The reason for this lies in the sulphuric acid fumes that collect over the houses of modern manufacturing cities and which, in conjunction with the atmosphere, attack sandstone in a most appalling manner. The worst examples of decay of this kind have been encountered in the industrial towns of the Wupper Valley, but even the material used for the repairs executed on the Porta Nigra at Treves, is crumbling away. Consequently, the architect Hertel is strongly against the use of sandstone for external purposes in monumental buildings, and suggests the utilisation of shell-lime-stone in such cases. This material, which is in reality not much more expensive, has the advantage that the chemical action of the sulphuric acid fumes causes an outer protective coating to form on the masonry, which not alone protect it from corrosion from these fumes, but also renders it immune to all other atmospheric influences. In accordance with this suggestion, it has been decided that the new Town Hall to be built in Barmen shall not be constructed of sandstone, as already intended, but of shell-limestone, although the use of this material will increase the cost of the building by M. 150,000.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE DURING THE SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1913.

The recently published figures dealing with Germany's import and export trade during the first half of this year, are very surprising when compared with those for the previous year. In the first place, all import and export figures surpass all those recorded for previous years, and even considerably exceed the remarkable figures published for the year 1912. The imports for the first half of 1913 show a value of 5387 millions of marks, thus exceeding the imports for the previous year by 87 millions of marks. But the exports show a far greater increase, here the figures record 4944 million marks, thus showing an increase of 767 million marks on the total exports of the year before. But despite these high figures, and this is a very remarkable fact, imports and exports have never during the last ten years been so nearly equal as this year. As is the case in all highly developed countries, Germany has, for long years past, had an excess of imports over exports. But this year this surplus only amounts to 443 million marks, whereas in the previous year it was nearly three times as such (1123 millions marks); and even ten years ago, when all the figures dealing with foreign trade were only half what they are now, it was nearly 50 per cent. higher. It amounted at that time to 638 million marks. Until last year, that remained a minimum. This difference remained undiminished until the advent of the first six months of 1913 with an enormously increased export trade.

This increase of exports is spread over all the chief articles of German trade and industry. But the figures dealing with chemical products are specially high, the export trade in these articles having risen from 152 millions to 197 millions of marks; this also holds good for dyes and colours, the export figures for which have increased from 128.3 to 151.2 millions of marks. This increase of export values is already so great for the first six months of the year, that the year 1913 is confidently expected to create a new record.

L. ASCH.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN NUWARA ELIYA.

LADY VISITOR'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Shortly before dusk one evening recently a European lady was walking along the path that leads from the Nuwara Eliya railway station across the United Club golf links to the Nanuoya road junction, when she noticed a young Tamil following her. She was carrying a little bag, which contained Rs. 14 in cash and some other articles to the total value of about Rs. 30-50. She was suddenly pushed from behind and her bag was snatched from her hand, the theif bolting with it. The lady raised an alarm, and a cooly in the employ of Mr. C. J. Lallyett gave chase. The man, however, made for the lake, a good half-mile from the spot where the Fishing Club watcher joined in the chase. The thief jumped into a deep cutting on the side of the lake and lay hidden in the rushes. He was, however, hauled out and when questioned said that he had been chased by a gentlman, who had previously kicked him. Mr. Lallyett's servant arrived on the scene and explained matters, and the thief was produced before the police. A policeman accompained the Fishing Club watcher and the cooly to the spot and searched among the reeds, where he discovered the bag burried in the mud.

The man was produced next day before Mr. J. Furse Roberts, Police Magistrate, at Nuwara Eliya court, and pleading guilty, he was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

CURRENCY OF INDIA.

RUPEE AND MOHUR.

In view of the special prominence that Indian currency occupies in the public mind at the present juncture writes a correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph*, a few details as to the various denominations of coins used in that country may be of interest.

It has been asserted recently in the Indian Press that the silver rupee is not an Indian coin familiar from ancient times to the people of the country, and a claim has been made that the gold mohur is an essentially Indian coin of prior antiquity.

This is an error, for the mohur was of Persian origin, and found its way into India during and after the sixteenth century in the course of trade, in some such way as the British sovereign does now but without that legal standing which the sovereign now enjoys. It was not until the year 1835, that a gold mohur was minted by the Indian Government, and constituted the equivalent of fifteen silver rupees.

The history of the rupee dates much farther back, to the year 1542, when Sher Shah minted a silver coin of that name weighing 179 grains troy (the present rupee weighs 180 grains troy). The rupee had even a predecessor under another name in the tanka of 175 grains troy, which was struck as far back as the thirteenth century. It is obvious that the many millions of poor folk in India could not have circulated a gold mohur equal in sterling value to over 30s, and have done this before the rule of the British Raj had given the Pax Britannica to that war-ridden country, and had raised the status of the labouring classes by its fostering care, ensuring their enjoyment of the fruitful arts of peace.

GOLD AND SILVER.

It is true that, under the old Hindoo system, which succumbed to the Mussulman, the unit of currency was gold, and the quantity of gold coin in existence for many years after the British regime had been established seems to indicate that gold had been legal tender, for, under the rule of the Mohammedan dynasties, these coins continued to be issued by a number of petty rajahs and rulers of petty States.

Both before and after the time of Akbar, the Emperor of Delhi, many of the mohurs bore symbols associated with Delhi, Bhopal, Jeypoor, Jooppore, and Kota. It is very probable that this gold coin occupied the position of what is generally described as a "money of account," and that it figured more in the treasure houses of the great and wealthy than in the hands of the common people.

The fear that the remarkable discoveries of gold in Australia, would cause great depreciation in the value of gold induced the Government of India, in the year 1835, to enact that thenceforward no gold coin should be legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company, and thus gold ceased to be legal tender from the time of that enactment.

In 1841, the Indian Government issued a proclamation that officials in charge of treasuries were authorised freely to receive the gold coins issued from the Government Mints at rates respectively denoted by the denomination of the piece, subject to regulation as to weight. This continued until December 22, 1852, when a notification was issued cancelling some portion of the proclamation referred to, and intimating that "on and after June 1, 1853, no gold coin will be received on account of payments due, or to be made to the Government in any public treasury within the territories of the East India Company, but that it would be received for coinage."

From this date onward, the currency of India remained upon a silver basis, until the year 1893, when the British sovereign was made available for taxes at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign. This was followed by a decree of the Indian Government in 1899, making the sovereign legal tender at the same ratio to the rupee. Thus, at the present time, India enjoys a locally current gold coin in the form of the sovereign, although the Indian Mints have not been authorised to strike the coin in question.

The mohur coin of the Indian Government in past times was precisely the same weight and alloy as the rupee, namely, one tola, or 180 grains troy in weight, containing 165 parts pure gold and fifteen alloy. The word "rupee," the unit or standard measure of value throughout India, is derived from the word "rupya," which signifies a silver piece.

VARIETIES OF THE RUPEE.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, many descriptions of this coin were in existence. A partial enumeration is as follows:

1. The old standard Sicca rupee of 1793-1817, with an oblique milling.
2. The new standard Sicca rupee of 1818-1832, with a straight milling.
3. The new Sicca rupee with a plain edge, no milling, and a dotted rim on the face.
4. The old standard Furruckabad rupee (under Regulation XLV., 1803), with an oblique milling.
5. The Bernares rupee, coined 1806-1819, also an oblique milling.
6. The new standard Furruckabad rupee coined at the Furruckabad Mint, 1819-1824, and at the Bernares Mint 1819-1830, and at the Saugor Mint, with an upright milling.
7. The Furruckabad rupee, coined at the Calcutta Mint, with a plain edge and plain rim on the face.
8. The coins struck before 1793, at the old mints of Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, and various rupees anterior to 1806, and the coins of all the native independent States are recognisable by their having no milling. The Company's coin up the country, is thus generally called 'Kuldar' (milled or made by machinery), in contradistinction to the unmilled or native coins, which are fashioned and stamped with the hammer and anvil.
9. The Madras rupee, with the dotted rim on the face and an indented cord milling. That coined in Calcutta has an upright milled edge.

In the process of time the Indian Government gradually demonetised these various rupee coins, and substituted, in May, 1836, a Government and Company's rupee of 180 grains in weight.

In 1862, the new Government rupee, with auxiliaries in silver and copper, was initiated, the rupee being of the same weight as that of 1836. In subsequent coinages the same weight and quality obtained though the dies have varied. The weight and quality are as follow:

Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Weight. Grains.	Tolas.
165	15	180	1

Each rupee consists of 16 annas composed of 12 pies, of which are struck in silver 8 annas, 4 annas, pieces, and in nickel 1 anna piece, and in bronze ½ anna, ¼ anna, and 1 pie.

Prior to the year 1893, the sterling value of the rupee was governed more or less by the intrinsic value of its silver contents. Previous to 1871, fluctuations in the price of that metal were slight, and the rupee was worth speaking roughly, 2s.

To avoid continued depreciations in the sterling value of the rupee, consequent upon the demonetisation of silver by European and other Governments in succession, the Indian mints were closed in 1893 to the free coinage of silver, though not before the value of the rupee had shrunk to the neighbourhood of 1s. After a few years, the aim of the Indian Government was attained, and the value of the rupee rose, and remained at about 16d, or the equivalent of 1-15th of a sovereign.

HOW A LION ATTACKS.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in "Scribner's Magazine" describes how a lion Sharges.

If a man on horseback gallops too close behind a fleeing lion (he says) it may whip round and charge him without a moment's pause.

But when brought to bay, and when the hunter is some distance off, the lion usually spends some little time in threatening and in working itself up to the final pitch of fury.

It stands erect, the head held lower than the shoulders, the tail lashing from side to side, and all the time it growls hoarsely, the lips drawn down over the teeth like those of an angry bear, or, more rarely, drawn back in a prodigious snarl.

When just on the point of charging, the tail usually thrown stiffly up two or three times, and if it changes its course during the charge the tail is slewed to one side like a rudder. The animal may break into a gallop at once, or it may begin by trotting with the tail erect.

One of the lionesses that charged us came on with occasional great bounds; but all the other lions galloped like huge dogs.

The pace is very rapid for one or two hundred yards; a horse which is standing but a hundred yards distant may be caught before it has time to get into a full gallop.

Usually the lion, when it does charge, charges with the utmost determination; and it is more apt to charge when brought to bay on horseback than in any other kinds of hunting; but it is also comparatively easy to kill under these conditions, for it advances from some distance in open country upon a man fully prepared and expectant. Moreover, it is much more easily killed or crippled than is the case with the heavier kinds of dangerous game.

A fair shot, who is cool-headed and has a good rifle, ought under these conditions to be reasonably certain of stopping the lion before it can get to close quarters.

Occasionally, if a man stands stock-still, even with an empty gun, a lion after running straight at him will at the last moment swerve; this is not ordinarily true, however; but if of two men together one runs when the lion is close it will usually seize the runner. When it comes to close quarters it may rear and strike with its fore paws, but far more often it runs in on all fours, like a dog, knocks the man down as it seizes him, and then lies on him, using the claws to hold him and doing the killing with its great fangs.

"INSTINCT FOR THE JUGULAR."

If it seizes him by the throat or head he is killed instantly, but in the hurly-burly of the mellay the beast seems to lose somewhat of its instinct for the "jugular" and bites repeatedly at any part that is nearest—arm, leg, side, or chest.

In consequence, if help is at hand, the lion can usually be killed or driven off before it has killed the man! although the latter may die of his wounds later.

While in East Africa we met many more men who had been badly bitten and clawed by lions, but who had recovered, than we heard of men who had been killed by them or who had died of their wounds. The wounds should be cauterised at once, to avoid bloodpoisoning, as the lion's teeth and claws often seem to contain some poisonous element, perhaps minute particles of dead matter.

Moreover, the lion often bites deep, and with closed jaws pulls the muscle loose from the bone, thus causing the deep-seated tears which become sources of corruption. Finally the shock of the bite is tremendous, the full muscular power of the great jaws being brought into play. Many men die from the shock. On the other hand, it so numbs them that at the moment little pain is felt. I saw a dozen men who had been bitten. One, on whom the lion had lain for some time while biting him, had suffered much; all the others assured me that at the time, and for several minutes afterwards they did not suffer at all. The process of healing is long and painful. Most of the men who are not killed outright but who die from lion wounds die from blood-poisoning several days after being mauled, and not directly from the mauling.

The hunter should never go near a lion until it is dead, and even when it is on the point of death he should not stand near nor approach its head from in front, for a lion at its last gasp will summon all its energies for one final attack, flinging itself on the man who has thus incautiously approached it, especially if it can see him, and spending its last dying moments in biting him.

Motor "Black Marias" (prison vans) will be seen in the streets of the Metropolis in the course of the next few weeks.

Lord Strathcona states that the report from Ottawa that he is resigning the High Commissionership shortly after the New Year is unauthorised.

The property stolen last year in the City of London is officially reported to be of the value of £9,370. The property subsequently recovered was valued at £2 595.

It was reported at a meeting of the Wharfedale Rural District Council that all the wells were almost dry, and that fresh water in a forty-gallon barrel had been sold at a shilling a gallon.

The work of building a large, up-to-date brewery for Messrs. Guinness, the world-famous brewery firm, of Dublin, will be commenced at the Barton end of Trafford Park, Manchester. Trafford Park is now the largest industrial centre in England.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, week and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

THE KING'S THOUGHTFUL ACT.

The King temporarily stopped all shooting on the Royal estates at Balmoral owing to the death of the son of Arthur Grant, the head keeper. The young man as stalker at Balmoral was well known to the Royal Family.

BRAVE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.

Mr. Carothers, the United States representative at Torreon, in a report to the Administration highly praises Mr. Cummins, the British Vice-Consul at Gomez Palacio, which was the centre of the recent fighting about Torreon. The report says that Mr. Cummins several times risked his life in efforts to assist British subjects and Americans, and also harboured a large number of refugees at his residence, including thirty Chinese.

BOOM IN SHIPBUILDING.

During the last two years the shipbuilding trade has experienced a remarkable recovery, states a report to the Home Secretary on accidents in building yards. The boom of 1907 was followed by four years of stagnation, but with the recovery the tonnage launched each year exceeded that of any previous year. There had been an increased amount of attention given to the question of accidents, and progress had been made in the adoption of means for their prevention. Improved conditions were most noticeable in the yards in which large passengers vessels were built.

PRAYER FOR DRUNKARDS.

Approving the proposal of the Metropolitan of Moscow, the Holy Synod has designated Sept. 11 as the day when services will be held every year in all the Orthodox churches throughout the Russian Empire to pray for the cure of those afflicted with the evil of drunkenness. This date has been selected as being the day of the beheading of John the Baptist, an act which is attributed to the inebriety of Herod. In addition to the services there will be religious processions, with holy relics and emblems, addresses will be delivered by the ministers of the church, and collections will be made on behalf of the various temperance societies.

THE CODY AEROPLANE.

The accident to the Cody aeroplane, by which the famous aviator and his passenger, Mr. Evans, were killed, destroyed the only Cody aeroplane save one in existence. The one that remains belongs to the Army, and is at present at Farnborough. Immediately after the accident the War Office gave instructions that the aeroplane should be dismantled and its parts used for any purpose for which they are suited. Better counsels are, however, to prevail, and the machine, minus its engine, has been offered to South Kensington Museum, in order that a deeply interesting contribution to the science of flight may be preserved.

REVIVAL OF HURLING.

During the annual revival of the ancient Cornish game of hurling with a silver ball, which took place on Saturday afternoon in mail week on the Newquay Town Beach, a lady visitor from London was injured. The two sides first held a practice game, during which Mrs. Morris, of London, who was present with her husband, was struck by the ball, which inflicated a slight wound in her head. On resuming the game, Sir Robert Edgcumbe, President of the Hurling Committee, explained that this ancient game had been played for more than two thousand years. He then threw up the ball, stating, 'East and west, do your best.' The western side won the game by two goals to one.

ANOTHER BEAUTY SPOT FOR THE NATION.

Through the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, Adelaide Hill, or the shores of Windermere, a picturesque eminence, has been secured to the public for ever, for the property has been acquired for £5,000, and is now vested in the National Trust. Not only does this latest purchase on behalf of the nation preserve an incomparable view of Windermere over all its wooded isles and indented shores, but it also ensures for ever the right of landing at Millerground and a right of way through the Rayrigg Woods direct to Windermere station. Ten years ago the Duchess of Argyll similarly opened Brandlehow and Derwentwater, and more recently there was a successful campaign it will be remembered, to preserve to public use the head of Lake Windermere and the Borrans camp.

PRINCESS'S PERIL.

What for a few minutes looked like an impending accident with serious consequences was avoided by the presence of mind and prompt action of the Crown Prince to-day at the close of the festivities at Posen, says a Berlin correspondent. At the time of the departure of the Princes from the old Rathhaus and just as Princess August Wilhelm stepped into her motor-car the horses attached to a waiting carriage took fright and dashed into the Princess's car, striking it with such force that it was almost overturned. The Princess showed great calmness, and herself endeavoured to quieten to plunging animals. The Crown Prince, however, rushed forward and rescued the Princess from her perilous situation, helping her to leave the car while others held the frightened horses. The incident, which occurred under the eyes of thousands of persons, created great excitement.

ETON BOY AS MILKMAN.

An old Eton boy, who had squandered on the Turf a fortune left him by his father, was charged at Bromley (Kent) Police Court with embezzling the money of his employer, while employed as a milk roundsman. His name was Ernest James Bastow.

Detective-Sergeant Sharpe said that he received Bastow into custody at Sheerness Police Station, and when the warrant was read over to him he replied, "I understand I had it." On the way to Bromley he said: "Horseracing has been my downfall. That is the cause of my trouble. I was educated at Eton and ought to be in better circumstances."

The police proved two previous convictions against him and said that he came of a good family and had squandered in horseracing a small fortune left him by his father. It was quite true that he had been educated at Eton.

The chairman, in sentencing him to six months' hard labour, told him that his education and opportunities only aggravated the offence. The next time he was brought up he could not escape a long sentence.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "EGYPT," SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 5th instant left Aden at 4 p. m on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Richards, Mr A
Roy Mr J E Mrs and Inft and Ayah
Baker, MrsM and 2
Honsden, Mr W P
Sreene, Mr F W
Darley, Mrs
Bulton, Mr J
Creasy Miss C L
Dalton, Mrs T Miss
Kerniek, Mr J E
Long, Mrs
Sercombe, Mr M
Wilson, Mr J
Walker, Mr C T and Mrs
Cooper, Mr G
Gaskell Mrs H S
Macdonnell, Mr F W P
GayerMr G W & Mrs
Baker Mrs M and 2 children
Hugo, Major J H
Thomson, Mrs S
Sherman, Mr J
Leafingwell, Mrs H B and Inft
Polten, Mr S
Gurgar, Mr R V
Urmson, Mr D G S
Hamilton, Mr E
Spearing, Mr J G
Growther, Mr W
Crossby, Mr E
Hargreaves, Mr S
Edie, Mrs H
Gune, Mr P D
Courtney, Mr W
Donald, Mr D McL
Power Mrs and inft and 2 Infants
Baxter-Slab, Miss D
Hajeebhoy, Mr J
Bonerjee, Mr P C
Gardner, Mr H T C
Inglis, Mr W T and Mrs
Mellor, Mr L
Robinson, Mrs A
Seebase, Mrs T
Le Mare, R N R, Capt W R
Wadia, Miss M N and Mr N M
Naismith, Mr N
Scott, Mr D B
Ramsay, Mr J R
Miss M N Wadya's Ayah
Matchin, Mrs and child
Winning, Mrs E and inft and Miss Noon Mr J T

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Abid, Mr A M S
Brooke, Lt A & Mrs
Burdett, Mr M
Brown, Mr F
Christo, Mr G H.
Brown Mr G
Bridgman, Mrs child and infant
Clinch, Mr H G
Clinch, Mrs
Chand. Tai Bahadur Nanak
Duchwood, Mr F
De La Fosse, Hon C F and Mrs
Duvenport, Mr A
Durgadas, Mr M
Eckford, Mr D B
Elliott, Capt G F
Fraser, Capt A J
Gazdar, Mr R
Gardner, Mr H A
Goodbody, Maj C M and Mrs
Gibbons, Miss
Gardner, Mrs H A
Gut, Mr H
Holmes, Capt B W and Mrs
Hunt, Mr W
Hengler, Mr C and Henuman, Capt R.
Hence, Mr C V and Hirst, Mr S
Ivens, Capt H T C
Inman, Mr C
James, Mr L L
Joy, Mr O E
Kemble, Mr F A
Kerby Mr L
Lloyd Maj W E E
Kirkpole, Mr J
Land, Ms J M
Low, Mr G S
Lal, Mr P
Lala Lakhi, Ram
Lloyd, Maj W E E
Leakey MrR A
McGrath, Mr W
Manger Rai, M
Mrs Nelsons' nurse.
Mr Haunds, Native Servt
Mariott, Copt G
Mariet, Mr A
Naysmith, Mr G.
Newenham, Lt Col H E
Nandodkar, Mr K B
Naiapiet, Mr J
Nelson, Mr Je Mrs and infant
Noon, Mr J T
Nichie, Mr. A W
Owen, Mr S M and Mrs
Paymaster, Capt B P
Parr, Mr A E
Read, Mr R A Mrs.
Ritchie, Mr A B
Rolleston, Mr. A G
Reynolds, Miss M W
Smith, Mr H W
Swanzy, Miss
Scott, Mr F J
Sasse, Miss
Sinclair, Mr J
Twendic, Mrs M C M and Mrs
P B Mr and Mrs.
Yelland, Mr N
de Cabry, Mrs S M
Woodward, Mr H E
Wright, Mr W

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Grorge, Mr C P
Ludsden, Capt. W.
Evans, Lt R.
Panton, Mr M G
Coleman, Mr G R

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Macdonald, Capt W
Norris, Mr H W
James Capt G G
Hamid, Mr. H H
Papworth, Mr B I

LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS FROM VIENNA.

Some designers writes a Vienna correspondent are making use of the long, tight sleeve that fits the arm closely and finishes in frills of lace that fall over the knuckles; others will accept nothing save the short, tight covering that concludes just below the elbow either in lightly gathered folds or in exaggerated frills. For the frill is effective just at present, a simple skirt of lace with a close plisse tunic of net on satin being still one of the favourite afternoon gowns. Although plenty of advance models are visible at the Austrian watering-places, it is scarcely safe to make definite statements regarding their general acceptance later in the autumn. Certain facts are quite worthy of consideration. The plain, untrimmed skirt has seen its best days. Draping and flouncing will be universal, and everything must be done to give the figure a rounded appearance in front, where, according to American example, endeavours have been strenuously made to get a contour somewhat concave. This new outline is secured by draping higher to the front than to the back and sides—draping, that is, not with any slight modification, but with a decided raising of the front of the skirt, or tunic, falling to long lines behind. Sashes must not be overlooked, for their vogue will continue well into the autumn at least. A tendency to leave the front of the corsage open from neck to waist prevails still, catching it lightly to one side with fancy buttons. Then the straight line continues to the hem of the skirt. All these open fronts are filled in with lace with embroydery to tone or contrast, with folded silk, or with one of the extravagantly rich and beautiful brocades that require no enhancement beyond a touch of lace and some well-modelled buttons.

THE BLOUSE.

From Vienna comes a suggestion of a dark-grey-blue tailored costume somewhat in the tone of the raven's wing blue (corbeau) that so many women like. The stuff is silk poplin and the skirt is in three flat frills. The coat is like a man's dinner jacket filled in with a lace blouse and jabot, and the touches of embroidery are Cape gooseberry red. From designs of young Viennese artists come certain effective blouse models. The "Vienna blouse" will be a speciality without which no well-dressed woman may consider her outfit complete. Lace is used, striped stuffs are introduced, and wonders in embroidery and stitchery are embellished with mingling of soft and glowing colours that contrast with coats and skirts. Kimono patterns are used, and the Russian blouse, which has not yet grown popular with us, will decidedly come.

Aberdeen is considering the installation of portable electric winches for the purpose of unloading fish at the market.

The Princes Rittel Friedrich and Joachim, when they go back to Berlin, will write a report of their travels in Great Britain.

BROKE OUT ON LEGS AND ARMS

Ailment Started with Feet and Wrists. In Blebs Like Small Swellings. Would Itch Something Awful. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.



38, Brook St., Halifax, Eng.—"My ailment started with my feet and wrists first, then it gradually broke out up my legs and arms and I also had it on the pit of my stomach. It broke out in blebs like small swellings about as big as a six-pence and they used to itch something awful, more so at night time. Now and again lumps the size of a shilling would rise on my shoulders and body and legs and itch terribly, then go away again. I suffered eighteen months. Seeing the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I tried them and I found that the first tablet of Cuticura Soap relieved me, so in all I had three tablets of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment which cured me." (Signed) F. Glover, May 23, 1912.

Every skin trouble that itches, burns, crusts, scales, tortures or disfigures, of infants, children and adults, from pimples to eczema, is successfully treated, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment when all else fails. No other emollients do so much or cost so little. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout South Africa, a sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

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Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

"SWIZ" KILLS RATS
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and reasonably last 100 rats 5s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
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THE TWO SERVICES.

LETHAL AND LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS.

Invention moves at such a pace nowadays that it is difficult to keep touch with the reports concerning all the new schemes for both destroying and saving life. On the one hand we, at the moment, find an Italian bringing forward a means of saving the crew of a submarine when disaster overtakes their craft, and on the other hand a Frenchman claiming that by means of a wireless spark he can explode a mine 15 miles distant and destroy any submarine, cruiser, or battleship within its destructive radius. We already have air locks and helmets in the British submarines for saving life, but the Italian experiment appears to have proved that it is possible to pack all the crew of a submarine into a specially constructed conning tower and then release the conning tower from the hull of the submarine, when there is buoyancy enough to bring the tower with its human cargo to the surface. Two Italian officers came by in the first experiment made by the authorities with this detachable tower, and the authorities are very favourably impressed with the official trials so far as they have at present gone. The experiment with the Frenchman's apparatus for exploding submarine mines also appears to have given fairly satisfactory results. The use of such a means of exploding mines up to a distance of 15 miles in a well-plotted minefield, under close observation of a careful watcher, is too obvious to need emphasising here, especially when hostile war craft are cruising about within sight of a shallow coastline.

AN IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

One of the most commendable things in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty for Great Britain is its flexibility and its accessibility. It is so constituted that it keeps in close touch with all that is latest in ship design and improved routine together with the possibilities of each new group of ships to join the fighting line, by constantly changing its personnel, by drawing its new blood straight from sea service. In fact this year another departure has been made, and the Second and Third Sea Lords, who helped to arrange the programme for this year's manœuvres, also left their desks and hoisted their flags in charge of squadrons which carried out the programmes settled by the whole Board at Whitehall. As the manœuvres are undoubtedly the most strenuous and informing part of the whole year's work performed by the Fleet, some of the members of the Board have thus actually gained experience in the very latest movements of huge fleets, and have gone back to their chairs at Whitehall with the ozone of the sea still in their bodies. If this practice is continued we shall always have members of the Board of Admiralty each year renewing their actual sea knowledge and experience, and ready at any time on an emergency, if it should become actually desirable in time of war, to take up an active command in full possession of all the intentions of the Board of Admiralty.

ILLUMINATION BY AEROPLANE.

The Germans have been experimenting with a new system of discovering the disposition of the enemy's forces by night by means of parachute lights dropped from aeroplanes. The lights are suspended from the framework of the plane, ignited, and released in succession by pressing an electric button, and allowed to float down over the enemy while the plane circles above. The small pattern of light weights 6oz complete, burns for 40sec. and gives a brilliant illumination over an area a third of a mile in diameter, when dropped from a height of 1,500ft. Some very successful military photographs were obtained by this means. Larger patterns of light intended to assist the artillery in ranging, are now under trial.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

An Indian Correspondent writes to a service paper: There are still many rumours of the effect of the Nicholson Committee. One certainly seems to be the re-constitution of the Army Department, generally known as the "Post Office." As at present constituted the Commander-in-Chief is head of it, and also of the Army. Thus any question he puts up and recommends as head of the Army on the advice of the Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant or Quartermaster-General, or all three, is referred to him again as head of the Army Department, and he may have to go back on his former recommendation, on financial or political grounds. It is impossible for the officers of the Army Department—the only department, by the way, where a Staff College certificate is unnecessary—to weigh questions which have already been discussed and put forward by the heads of the three military branches, and the result is that, when one gets to them, it rests there for quite a long time, and after emerging somewhat mangled, is eventually, after very great delay, passed in its original form. It is thought that this department will be considerably cut down, and that a form of the old Military Department will replace it, with a chief on the Governor-General's Council, as well as the Commander-in-Chief.

PRACTICAL MANŒUVRES.

It would seem an obvious truism to say that troops should be trained on ground similar to that on which they will have to fight, if not on the ground itself; but the conditions of modern civilization rendered this difficult to carry out. The British authorities invariably select open country for army manœuvres, although a British Army, fighting in Western Europe, would do most of its work on very different ground. There is some excuse for this practice, as the difficulty of conducting operations in thickly populated country, such as that between London and the Crystal Palace, would be practically insuperable. Still, we ought not to forget that the tactics of fighting in close country differ markedly from those which we are accustomed to practice at divisional and army manœuvres. A practical illustration of this is afforded by the Norwegian manœuvres of 1912. These were held for the first time, on the ground which the troops would have to defend, namely the rugged and densely-wooded uplands of the Eastern frontier. It was there found that the field artillery could rarely get within range of the enemy, and never in sight of him; and that the infantry and cavalry (who were used as mounted infantry) had to do the work by themselves. As a result of this experience, a large order for mountain guns have been given to a German firm. Many British officers are of opinion that the efficiency of our own Home army would be increased by the addition of a proportion of these very handy weapons.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION IN FRANCE.

General Sir John French, Lieut-General Sir James Grierson, Brigadier-General H. H. Wilson, and Colonel the Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, British Military Attache in Paris were present for several days at the operations carried out at Chalons by the 40th Infantry Division and the troops comprising the garrisons of Chalons, Rheims, Vouziers, and Sainte Menehould. The mission, which was accompanied by Colonel Vicomte de la Panouse, French Military Attache in London, was received by General Menestrel, acting on behalf of the Minister of War. The visit of this mission, which has become an annual occurrence, is for the purpose of instruction. The highly disciplined troops of the 40th Infantry Division and its splendid Chasseur Regiment at Chalons are well worthy of the visit by any soldier, and have, no doubt, greatly impressed the members of the mission, who were received with the greatest hospitality. British and French officers expressed their pleasure at the growing intimacy of the relations between the two countries in cordial terms.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

BERNARD QUARITCH VOLUBLE!

A good story of Bernard Quaritch the elder is recalled by the death of Bernard Quaritch the younger. He detested the inutilities and small talk of the passing day, and casual twaddle was safe to land you in a snub. He rarely looked up from his desk.

One day, when the entrance to his office was unguarded an itinerant pedlar bundled his wares into the shop, and as he strode through the avenue of books his basket knocked hundreds of pounds' worth of learning to the ground. When he arrived at the great man's desk, Quaritch, without looking up, inquired his business, and got the abrupt, alarming challenge: "Ten a penny, walnuts!" It was the only moment when the bookseller fell into volubility.

COURTESY, WIT, AND GRACE.

Contributions continue to pour in to the "Manchester Guardian" about "graceful acts" witnessed or done by land or sea. Many are witty and curious.

Whistler apologised to a stout lady who crushed in and out of the stalls seven times in one night: "I trust, madam, I do not incommode you by keeping my seat." This was witty, but discourteous. A gentleman who murmured at his doctor's bill received chapter and verse for the items and then sent a cheque with the apology: "Probably no man knows how much he is indebted to his physician." This was both witty and courteous, though not quite within the meaning of the "graceful act." The London editor of a well-known journal asked his contributors to his office to view the Lord Mayor's procession from the windows that overlooked Fleet-street. Looking round the office in the morning to see that all was prepared for the comfort and pleasure of his guests, his eye fell on the waste-paper baskets. These he promptly removed.

INVALID DOG'S WALK.

A dog wearing a smart dust-coat, leather shoes on its fore-paws, and what appeared to be a hat set at a rakish angle on its head was seen in the West End (says the "Daily Mail").

It was not, as many people thought, a canine "nut," but an invalid. An expert explained that the coat was to protect the skin, while the shoes covered sore pads, and the hat shielded a bad eye.

NO ROAD.

There is something offensively curt in the announcement "No thoroughfare." The alternative "Road closed" is equally forbidding. The addition of an explanation—as "for repairs"—makes difference, and the wayfarer feels that he is being treated almost as an equal.

But last week in Glasgow, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian," I came across a notice which, though it only added three practically meaningless words to the usual formula, had an air of absolute friendliness. It was as if the Town Council had said: "I am awfully sorry to put you to any inconvenience, but I am afraid I can't let you along here just now. But please come again—come and have a cup of tea—and bring the wife?"

The notice ran: "No thoroughfare—*in the meantime.*"

WARNINGS FROM THE PIT.

I never really believed those stories of realistic acting which caused excited members of the audience to shout "warnings to the distracted heroine, or "execrations" to the cigarette-smoking villain (writes a "Glasgow News" correspondent). I have changed my opinion, however, since I visited a provincial theatre to wile away a couple of hours. The villain and villainness (if that is her designation) had concocted a plot to drug the heroine and carry her off to the wilds of Whitechapel, and just as they had arranged the details the confiding heroine appeared upon the scene. At this point a youth in the stalls, his eyes sparkling with excitement, rose and called out: "Watch them! they're going to poison you." This removed the doubts I had had regarding an "interruption" during the run of "A Face at the window," when one night, after the third "murder," a woman left the pit calling out: "You murdering scoundrel! I'am going out of this before you kill any body else."

GOOD DRIVE.

Glancing idly through the advertisements in a golfing paper, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian," I had been duly convinced that everybody's new ball was quite the best ever made. Not being a golfer, it did not astonish me to learn that one gentleman had "put yards on his drive"—I have often suspected my golfing friends of doing so—but even my credulity paused at

"Twice over the Alps,"

which headed one advertisement page. If I had not carefully read that page I might have gone away convinced that some players exaggerated. But of course it was an advertisement for motor-cars, not golf balls.

THE BEDSIDE MANNER.

Dr. Stephen Paget has some wise words on the "bedside manner" in his book, "Confessio Medici." Addressing himself to the medical student, he says:—

"The proper field for culture seems to be among them who, not having much the matter with them, enjoy talking. But not all, even of them, enjoy listening. I know of one, who said to a friend: 'I don't want my doctor to talk to me about the National Gallery'; which is a shrewd saying, and has taught me to avoid all such dangerous topics. Anyhow, people who are seriously ill care no more for preciosity in us than for gold-dust in beef-tea. What they want is a man who has just had and cured a case exactly like theirs and he need not be a judge of anything outside their insides. It is a poor comfort to them to know that he is very fond of really good poetry."

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It is ackowledged that upon the purity of the blood depends the general health of the whole system and the majority of the ills to which mankind is heir, can be traced to impoverished blood. These can be avoided by that greatest of all remedies for disorders of the blood.

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Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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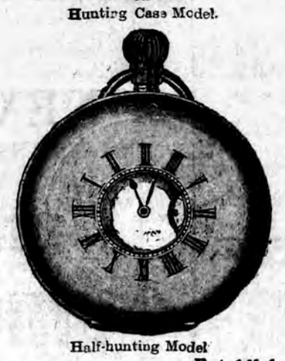
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